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Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE 30 OCT 1929

VOL. XVII NO. 257—1 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1929. ONE ANNA

INDIAN LEADERS HASTENING TO DELHI.

President Patel Interviews Viceroy.

CONFERENCE WITH THE MAHATMA.

Will Labour Govt. Meet National Demand?

GANDHIJI TO BE IN CAPITAL ON FRIDAY.

DELHI, Oct. 29.

Since Lord Irwin's return to Delhi political atmosphere has considerably clarified. The Princes have already met His Excellency and learnt from His Excellency what are the broad decisions of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Butler Report as well as the Indian Reforms.

PRESIDENT PATEL SEES VICEROY.

Although the political leaders are not all in Delhi, President Patel, who as the Speaker of the Indian Parliament can claim to be the embodiment of Indian political thought, as represented in the Assembly, has had one interview yesterday with the Viceroy and is having another interview to-day.

Then there are in Delhi Pandit Malaviya, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ramaswami Iyer, Dr. Ansari while Mahatmaji is due to arrive on November 1.

INDIAN LEADERS HASTENING TO DELHI.

Meanwhile inquiries show that telegraphic invitations have been issued to Indian leaders not from the Viceroy or any official quarter but unofficial quarters to hasten to Delhi for an urgent meeting of the leaders on the evening of Thursday the 31st. Nor is it without significance that the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharana of Dholpur dined with President Patel yesterday night after their interview with the Viceroy and President Patel himself is leaving for Meerut to-morrow to meet Mahatmaji and returns to Delhi on the 31st instant.

PATEL-MAHATMA TETE-A-TETE

There is naturally considerably reticence in all circles to discuss the happenings that are going on but the conclusions to be drawn from the reported events are clear. The declaration of policy of the Labour Government in regard to the Indian Reforms is to be made on the evening of Thursday, the 31st instant, by the issue of a Gazette Extraordinary. If this is correct and the Free Press of India has every reason for thinking so, President Patel's mission to Mahatmaji is to ascertain Mahatmaji's views on the subject matter of Thursday's announcement which Lord Irwin has by all indications acquainted Mr. Patel with.

From the fact of President Patel undertaking the mission, it is believed in political circles that Thursday's declaration will be one which will call for earnest consideration of all political parties and not admit of summary rejection. Lord Irwin appears to have impressed those who are in the know that if he had not got all Calcutta Congress wanted he had at least striven in the same direction.—Free Press.

NOT THE WHOLE LOAF.

It is said that all forecasts that that have been wired from London have failed to hit at the truth. It is asserted that whatever declaration is made on the 31st will re-

(Continued on page 12.)

LABOUR GOVT. IN DILEMMA.

—:o:—

Can't Satisfy Indian National Demand Fully.

DELHI, Oct. 29.

The question of questions that is being asked in all circles in Delhi to-day is "Will the declaration of policy which is to be made on Thursday, meet the demands of Indian political parties or will it fail to satisfy Indian political parties and lead to a vigorous continuance of hostilities." If it is to be peace it is expected that the Congress will defer its definite commitment to independence only as a goal of Indian politics. The Government are expected for their part to follow a saner policy and to refrain from irritating popular feeling by embarking on a series of political prosecutions and possibly there may be a general political amnesty too.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The "Daily News" understands that the report of the Indian Central Committee recommends the grant to India of practically Dominion Status. Provinces shall enjoy full autonomy and the Central Legislature shall be free and unfettered except in regard to foreign relations, India's relations with Indian States and military affairs. The Privy Council should be formed, to be elected one-third by the Indian Legislature, one-third by Indian states and one-third nominated by the Viceroy who will preside as Governor-General.

The abolition of India Council is recommended. The New Privy Council will have a jurisdiction over the Army, and the Indian Parliament will have a much larger say in regard to the sums to be voted for its upkeep. Powers of the Indan High Commissioner in London should be enhanced, and its agency should be employed for the recruitment of English officials in all transferred fields.

The paper adds that the report expresses the opinion that India, if left free, will draw largely on England for the police service. India is well able to man her own judicial service, but outside of it, it may still be necessary to employ whole-time British officers whose qualifying test will include their sympathies with the new Constitution." The old service with its old tradition has ceased to be of real value to India." The report opposes the separation of Burma from India, and recommends that India should be represented in Parliament till she obtains full Dominion Status.—Reuter.

Nair Report To Reach India To-day.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter understands that Report of Indian Central Committee will be posted to India to-morrow. Question of publication of Report is left to the discretion of the Viceroy. No authoritative announcement will be made in the meanwhile.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Mr. Snowden As Acting Leader.

QUESTIONS ABOUT INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day at the opening after summer recess. Mr. Philip Snowden, the Acting Leader during Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's absence, was loudly cheered. Very important item at question time was a series of questions relating to unemployment.

Mr. Thomas promised comprehensive statement and an opportunity for discussion early next week.

SERVICE IN INDIAN POLITICAL DEPT.

Replying to Mr. Kenworthy who asked whether there were any changes in the method of recruitment and conditions of service in the Political Department as recommended in the Butler Committee's Report, Mr. Benn said he was not yet in position to add to his reply of July 8.

Mr. Kenworthy asked as matter was in no way or was only very slightly dependent on Simon Commission's recommendation could Mr. Benn take steps to improve the efficiency of the service without awaiting for that report.

Mr. Benn thought they should take all Simon Commission's recommendations into consideration and not isolate one to deal with it.

Replying to questions Mr. Lunn,

PALESTINE RIOTS.

Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, said, in view of the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry, the Secretary of State preferred to defer any general statement on the situation in Palestine. He assured the questioner that there were adequate means to deal with any disturbances. As matter of fact the situation in Palestine was not so serious.

Mr. Lunn said that whole question of future Government of East Africa was receiving most serious consideration of Lord Passfield. He hoped to make a statement on the Government proposals next month.—Reuter.

Premier Expected To Be In His Seat On Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Both the Houses of Parliament will reassemble to-morrow. The most important debate of the week will take place in the House of Commons on Thursday when Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, will move the second reading of the Widows' Pension Bill. It is understood that the Conservatives do not intend to oppose the measure, and the reading is likely to be carried without division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, will lead the House of Commons, until the Prime Minister returns. It is expected that the Premier will be in his seat on Monday next and there are a number of important topics including Russia-Palestine, Unemployment Optional Clause, and, possibly, the Hague Conference and the Reparations on which debates cannot well take place in his absence. The Prime Minister is also expected to make a statement upon his visit to the United States.—B. O. W.

GASTONIA AFFAIR.

Communists Sentenced To Long Terms Of Imprisonment.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Gastonia.—Fred. Beal and half a dozen other Communist organisers of the strike in the textile industry have been convicted for the murder of Alder Holt. Fred Beal and three others have been sentenced to from 17 to 20 years imprisonment, two others to 12 and 14 years, respectively, and another, to six years.—Reuter.

—:o:—

AQUITTED OF TREASON AND REBELLION CHARGES

Sequel To Valencia Garrison Revolt.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Hendaye.—It is reported from a trustworthy source that a court-martial at Valencia has acquitted the Spanish ex-Premier Sanchez Guerra, his son, and nineteen other officers, of charges of treason and rebellion in connection with the revolt of the garrison of Valencia in last January.—Reuter.

NAIR COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAIL FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

No Report To Simon.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The members of the Indian Central Committee are all leaving for India shortly. They decline to discuss the version of the report cabled earlier. They favour very early publication of the report but discretion in this connection rests entirely with the Viceroy to whom signed copy will be despatched to-morrow by ordinary mail and unsigned copy by the Air Mail. The Committee is not sending a copy to the Simon Commission.—Reuter.

Sir G.Corbett's Certificate To Mr. Browne.

—:o:—

PROTEST OF CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

—The Secretary, Indian Chamber, has addressed a telegram to the Government of India, drawing attention to a Free Press message from Geneva, in which Sir Geoffrey Corbett, is reported to have stated in the International Labour Conference that the Indian Employers' delegation would have been nowhere, but for Mr. Browne, one of the Adviser and taking exception to the objectionable remarks and urging the withdrawal of the objectionable remarks in the open conference itself with due apology.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE DISPUTE.

—:o:—

UMPIRE DEFERS AWARD.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 29.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, retired Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay, who was appointed as umpire by Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas on their differing as arbitrators on the question of restoration of cut in the wages of mill operatives made in 1923, arrived here to-day and heard both the sides.

Miss Ansuya Ben, President Labour Union, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, and secretaries of the Labour Union were present on behalf of labour and the Secretary and Members of the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association were present on behalf of millowners. The umpire, however, deferred his award till the end of November. In the interval he will consult Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas both of whom were absent to-day.—A. P.

SCOTLAND YARD WITNESS

Meerut Case.

COMMUNICATION IN CIPHER.

MEERUT, Oct. 29.

Three witnesses were examined at to-day's hearing of the alleged conspiracy case including Detective Inspector, A. G. Foster of Scotland Yard, London, who, examined by Mr. Langford James, deposed to his having arrested Campbell and Wintingham at Dr. Johnson's building in London on 14th October 1925 and to his having searched the premises.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW

He identified the document recovered there which the Crown counsel explained contained instructions to the Communist Party of England from O. W. Kushnirin, Moscow. Witness also identified photographs and handwriting of Saklatwala, Thomas, Bell, Albert, Inkpen and other British Communists. Harry Pollitt, he said, was the Secretary of National Minority Movement which was the Communist section of the Trade Union affiliated to the Communist International R.I.L.U. and the Communist Party of Great Britain. Lovell was the Secretary of the International Class War Prisoners Aid Society. It was an organisation for the defence of political and Communist prisoners and their dependents.

COMMUNICATION IN CIPHER.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Deputy Superintendent C. I. D., Madras, identified letters and telegrams intercepted by him. One of these, Mr. Langford James stated, was a communication in figure cipher addressed to Fazal Elahi which announced M. N. Roy's departure for China and instructed Indian comrades to set up a deputation for pan-Pacifist Conference at Cantan and to send a representative to Japan who should interview Janson at the Soviet Embassy.

Sarup, Head Assistant Prosecution Office, identified the signatures of Hutchinson and Adhikhari. He was cross-examined at length about the nature of his work by a number of the accused. —A.P.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S BAIL APPLICATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Boys Judgment.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Mr. Justice Boys in rejecting the bail application of Muzaffar Ahmed remarked that both the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge had dealt with the matter most carefully and had devoted the greatest care in consideration of the question before them. Two out of three doctors were of the opinion that the symptoms might be accounted for by pyrrohea from which the applicant was undoubtedly suffering. The applicant was unreasonable in refusing the treatment open to him. In his Lordship's opinion he would not be justified, as matters stood, in allowing the application and rejected it.—A. P.

UDRZAL CABINET RESIGNS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Prague.—As a result of the elections the Udrzal Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH CALLS UPON BRITAIN TO DELIVER THE GOODS.

Asks For Definite Declaration Of Policy.

HIS LETTER TO PREMIER.

Invite Indian Representatives To A Round Table Conference.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has released for publication the proposals which he placed before the Viceroy prior to His Excellency's departure for England and communicated to Mr. MacDonald, the British Prime Minister.

Mr. Jinnah's proposals are that His Majesty's Government should make a declaration of policy and follow it up with an invitation to representatives of India to confer with them before the Government formulated definite proposals and placed them before Parliament. The following is the text of the letter:

LETTER TO MR. MACDONALD.

June, 19, 1929.

Dear Mr. MacDonald.

I think you will remember our conversation in July last while I was in London. In view of what you said to me then and the great kindness with which you treated me I am encouraged to feel that I must place before you the situation as it presents itself to me. In the solution and settlement of this question vital interests of Great Britain and India are involved which I think you appreciate and understand more than anybody else as you possess personal knowledge of India during the time you were on the Islington Commission. But much water has run down the Thames and the Ganges since then. The present position is a very serious deadlock and if allowed to continue it will, in my judgment, prove disastrous both to the best interests of India and Great Britain.

THE BLUNT TRUTH.

The Simon Commission was boycotted by political India, of which there can be very little doubt. The exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the scheme from start to finish relegated the position of Indians to that of suppliants and assessors, and let me tell you, whatever you may hear to the contrary, you will never get political India to cooperate in the scheme further if the various stages of the scheme are adhered to strictly.

But the task of the Simon Commission, as it was repeatedly declared by responsible men and press in England, was that of a 'rapporteur.'

FATE OF SIMON REPORT.

So far as India is concerned, we have done with it and when its report, whatever it may be, is published in due course, every effort will be made in India to damn it. Of course, this is on the assumption that it will not be satisfactory, which is already assumed in India. After the publication of the report, if the programme and the plan of the scheme of the Commission as announced are adhered to, as I understand it will be His Majesty's Government will wait until they get the considered opinion of the Government of India on that report and after that they will formulate their definite proposals and place them before Parliament to be referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee without the House definitely committing itself with regard to those proposals of His Majesty's Government; and that at this stage the Indian representatives will be given the opportunity to place their views before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. What chance of success is there in their efforts to get at that stage any modifications of a substantial character at the hands of the Joint Parliamentary Committee?

INDIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWS BOUND TO BE REACTIONARY.

It strikes me, and I think you will agree, that in the normal course there will be no chance of getting the Joint Parliamentary Committee to make any radical change, and my reasons are as follows:—

The Joint Parliamentary Committee will be in this position. They will have, in the first instance before them the recommendations of the Simon Commission, secondly, the views and the proposals of the Government of India, which I assume will be reactionary—and that is the opinion and feeling in India—and with these materials before them the definite proposals which will be formulated by His Majesty's Government will be referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I should have thought that at that stage so far as the principles underlying the proposals are concerned we shall stand not only precluded but barred from suggesting any modifications of the fundamental principles of the proposals so referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the House, and all that can at that stage be done reasonably and with any success would be to discuss and if possible, to modify the details of those proposals. If that is all the advantage that is still open to the Indian representatives, can you conceive that political India having boycotted the Simon Commission and the scheme in the stage of enquiry and investigations should now be induced to cooperate directly or indirectly with the further stages of the scheme when as I have pointed out, no real useful purpose would be served?

"NO FAITH IN WORD OF BRITAIN."

India has lost her faith in the word of Great Britain. The first and foremost thing that I would ask you to consider is how best to restore that faith and revive the confidence of India in the 'bona fides' of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin addressing the legislature on the 28th January, 1929, attempted to perform this task. This is what he says:

"But I tell this Assembly again, and through them India, that the Declaration of 1917 stands and will stand for all time as the solemn pledge of the British people to do all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain full national political stature, and that the pledge so given will never be dishonoured. And as actions are commonly held more powerful than words. I will add that I should not be standing before you here to-day as Governor General if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hand from that solemn covenant. Those, therefore, who preach that a new generation has arisen in England which seeks to explain away the significance of the 1917 declaration are, consciously or unconsciously but not the less really misrepresenting the purpose of Great Britain and poisoning the wells by which the common life of India and Great Britain is supported and sustained."

1917 DECLARATION REPUDIATED.

You will notice from this quo-

(Continued on page 7.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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Saunshaya Kallol

and

Mrs. HIRABAI'S CONCERT

FRIDAY, 1-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

and

SUNDAY, 3-11-29 AT 3 P. M.

Saubhadra

ARJUN—PROF. SURESHBABOO,
SUBHADRA—M.S. HIRABAI.
KRISHNA—MR. SAWAI GANDHARVA
RUKMINI—MRS. KAMALABAI

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 16 To 12 Pts. Lower.

WEAKNESS IN WALL STREET INDUCE LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points and on scattered buying prices were quoted 8 points above previous closing. At this level the market was adversely affected by weakness of Wall Street which induced heavy long liquidation. Prices declined 23 points from the highest level and closed at a net decline of 16 points for near months and 12 points for Summer months. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 18.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 17.85c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 85,000 Bales and exports amounted to 16,000 Bales including 1,000 Bales to Great Britain and 1,500 Bales to the Continent.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and prices after fluctuating within a

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ASTRAL COTTON CABLE:

—:o:—

Cotton; ground for big advance is being prepared. The markets are on the eve of a big rise. Best to buy cotton. Expect substantial rise next month.

"MAMMON"

****

narrow limit closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were quoted 1 point lower to 9.99d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures market ruled easy on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 22 to 13 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 15 1/2d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points with January 9.62 and March 9.73.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged and a sale of 100 Bales was reported.

Yesterday's decline on American Cotton Exchanges was due to outside cause, namely, weakness of Wall Street. The fundamental situation of Cotton Market is strong and the following extract from Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s Liverpool Letter will be found interesting:—

"According to the Bureau Board, crop indicated on the 1st inst was 14,915,000 B/c—an increase of 90,000 B/c on the previous report of a month ago. On the basis of the Bureau figure, a crop of 14,915,000 Bales, plus a carryover of 4,474,000 B/c, indicates a total supply of 19,389,000 B/c. This shows the smallest supply since 1924, and comparisons with previous years are as follows:—

(in 1,000's of bales)

	1928/29	1927/28
Crop	14,478	12,783
Carryover	5,121	7,794
Total	19,599	20,577

Average price for season Mid.

American	10.52d.	11.17d.
	1826/27	1925/26
Crop	17.755	16,123
Carryover	5,501	3,380
Total	23,256	19,503

Average price for season Mid.

American	3.15d.	10.77d.

Thus we have the smallest supply since 1924, and present price of Mid. American in Liverpool is about 10.20d.

Another fact which the above statistics do not bring out is the very large proportion of untenderable cotton in this crop. Since we first drew attention to this aspect, cables and letters come to hand emphasizing this point, and we have seen some extraordinary claims for the amount of cotton in Texas which is untenderable, on account of staple, to which, of course, must be added untenderable cotton elsewhere (such as the Eastern Belt) from other causes. This point may not be of immediate price significance, but we think it will tell bullishly before long."

There is but little change in the supply situation and the total supply is likely to be the smallest comparing recent years. Present prices are low enough and cotton must be bought on dips.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable fro m the Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—

"Very heavy rains Westerns Belt but Wall Street weak."

Reuter:—

"Markets was easier on decreased buying, influenced by weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

N.Y. December Highest 18.30; lowest 18.06 January Highest 18.40 (10-32 a.m.) lowest 18.17 (2-56 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28.

December	18.06	—.16
January	18.19	—.13
March	18.46	—.14
May	18.75	—.13
July	18.85	—.12
Middling Spot	18.25	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28.

December	17.99	—.18
January	18.12	—.18
Middling Spot	17.85	—.20

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 28.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	18.35
March	18.62
May	18.88

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

January	18.29
March	18.57
May	18.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 28.

Demand Bills	487.37

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 29.

The local market opened at Rs. 332/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was poor business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on the market ruled easy on lower Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	332	2	0
Oomra D.-J.	286	0	0
Oomra Mar.	294	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	228	4	0
Bengal Mar.	236	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Jan.	196.00—4.80
April	200.50—2.40

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Bengal D-J.	229.
Bengal March	236.
Broach A-M.	333.
Umra D-JJ.	288.
Umra March	295.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

—Bengal	241	238	234	229

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

100	Khatan Mill	Purna	245
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Nagar	242
100	Do.	alna	210
100	Perystal & Co.	Akola	220
100	Do.	Comptha	303
200	Do.	Hingoli	251-252
100	Do.	Nabha	217
200	Hingoli		251-256
200	Volkart Bros.	Nandura old	168
200	Do.	Dhulia	172
200	Ralli Bros.	Indore	215
100	Kohinoor Mill	Akola	285
100	Tata & Co.	Nanded	265

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	Opening.	Closing.	
October	Uuquoted.	9.65	—.02
November		9.65	—.01
December		9.72	—.—
January	9.79	9.76	—.01
February		9.79	—.01
March	9.89	9.86	—.01
April		9.87	—.01
May	9.97	9.94	—.02
June		9.94	—.02
July	10.01	9.98	—.02
August		9.96	—.02
September		9.94	—.02
October	—	9.92	—.02
Middling Spot		9.99	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.00
Scinde, Fine	6.25
Scinde, Superfine	6.50
Bengal Good	5.75
Bengal, Fully Good	6.00
Bengal Fine	6.25
Oomra, Good	6.90
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20
Oomra Fine	7.50
Broach, Fully Good	8.10
Broach, Fine	8.35
Broach, Superfine	8.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

October	14.49	—.22
November	14.52	—.22
January	14.60	—.14
March	14.77	—.11
May	15.00	—.15
July	—15.20	—.15
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	15.50	—.15

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Java Ready and Forward position are nearly unaltered round about yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8R2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October Rs. 7-15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov/Dec.. Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Wheat	1,428 cwts.
Linseed	6,959 cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	621 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	386 cwts.
Groundnuts	14,535 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,259 cwts.
Rice	2121 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,084 cwts.
Cottonseeds	2149 cwts.
Mowraseeds	21 cwts.
Gram	1,592 cwts.
Jowari	1,619 cwts.
Bajree	1,343 cwts.
Coal	424 tons.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 29.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1|5 13|16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 1st| 15th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 15th| 30th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jan.v.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
anks Buying T T 275.
PARIS—
Bank Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 132 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 121 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling DD 153.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 31/32 28th intt.
Shanghai/London 2/3 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 19/32 28th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 28th inst
London/Switzerland 25.17 28th inst.
London/Italy 93.10 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 26th inst £4.4.11 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 23, 26th inst. 22 15/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/16 26th inst. 23 1/8 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/4 26th inst. 50 1/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6 per cent. 26th inst; 6 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/16 per cent 26th inst. 6 1/16 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 3 1|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet, China sold. Small Business.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77|5.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 98|12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|10.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106|6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES. 6th November settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-8-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3 Months Discounts 6 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 6 1|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers Assn., Ltd).

SILVER

Oct. 29.

London Ready 22/1b.
London Forward 23/1.
China Op. 2/3/0. Clos. 2/3/0.
America Cent 50/3.
Ready 52/6.
Kartic Op. 52/5, Clos 52/5.
Magsar Op. 52/6. Clos. 52/5.
Teji Mandi: Kartak 0/6/0.
Magsar 0/13/0.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/9.
Kartak 21/7/6.
Magsar 21/7/6.
N. City 21/10/3.
N. Manor 21/9/9.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. 42/9.
Barletta Rosso per 63 lb. Cargoes: Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. 42/-
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat Sellers 42/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. Sellers 12/-.
Jan.-March, per cwt. Sellers 12/3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. Sellers 12/1-1/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. 12/1-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 9-3/16d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £19-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £23-10-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £23-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers December £21-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £23-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 28.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Paid December 41/3.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, Cwt.: Delivery Buyers Jan.-April 40/9.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 28.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	93.09
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.83
T.T. London on Prague	164.60

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 28.

Silver:—China sold. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-15/16
Forward	23-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 5-1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1|16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1/4 per cent.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Oct. close at s 8/9 1/2d. up 2-1/8d
Dec. close at s 9/1d. up 2-1/8d.
Mar. close at s 9/8 1/2d. up 2-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.26-5/8 up 2-7/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.34-1/4 up 2-3/8.
May per bushel dol. 1.37-3/8 up 2-5/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Nov. 22.55 45.
Feb. 20.30 unchanged.

MANHOOD AND VITAL POWER

GET AND RETAIN THEM.

Very few people realise to what an extent manhood and vital power depend on the condition of the blood, and the condition of the blood is entirely dependent on how much Iron it contains; to get and retain manhood and vital power you must keep your blood always supplied with plentp of Iron, and the easiest way to do this is by taking a course of Iron Jelloids at intervals.

Iron Jelloids contain Iron in the form most readily absorbed by the blood, and to take Iron Jelloids is to supply your blood with the Iron so necessary to manhood and vital power.

On sale everywhere, easy to take and cheap, a bottle sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, you need them if it is to obtain, to regain or to retain manhood and vital power

(5) (Advt.)

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

YOUR LIFE READING.

PLEASE WRITE THE DATE AND TIME OF birth or the time of writing the letter. The future for one year will be intimated to you giving details for every month; charge for one year Rs. 2 for five years Rs. 7-8-0. V. P. charges As. 4.

Pandit V. K. S. Chariar, Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presidency).

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Perfection
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

SHAW FRIEND
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
A SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, ORDBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
AS. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAUHA, E.I.R. DIST. MONGHYR.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Pg. Basavangudi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:—
Malatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

[Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929		ALD	
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	$109	$78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	$120	$90
To Marseilles and back	$100	$72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	$64	$113
B	$60	$105
C	$56	$98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£106 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
30th Oct.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Nov.	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
4th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & O'Mandvi,
6th Nov.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalool, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibai Desai, late Naib Dewan, Baroda
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientain
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa lnew attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22907.

INSURANCE

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A R1972

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A R1770

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Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company), starting salary Rs. 130-25-300 plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

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TO LET.—Double rooms in Morarji Goculdas Chawls, Sandhurst Road. Apply MEHTAJI on the premises.
C 1971

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M 32979

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WANTED—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & COY., Tiles Merchants, 13, Custom House Road, Fort.
JA R1959

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRITMAHAL DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

NOTIFICATION NO. , dated 21st October, 1929.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of the Amrit Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted against each from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

No.	Sale Centres.	Dates	Remarks.
1.	Holalkere	25th and 26th Nov. 1929.	Near Holalkere Railway Station.
2.	Konehalli	2nd and 3rd Dec. 1929.	Honnavalli Road Railway Station.
3.	Gulurbore	9th Dec. 1929.	Five miles from Tumkur Railway Station.

CONDITIONS.

1. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid, provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent. of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale, shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue, but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal, till then, will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

2. Persons whose solvency may be considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his descretion to deposit from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 so as to ensure his 'bona fides' at the time of bidding.

3. Withdrawal or takarar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded and the final record of the sale in the register and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuses to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in sale conditions.

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,
Amrit Mahal Department.
33056

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per whole share and Rs. 15 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1929, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart" House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1929, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 23rd October, 1929, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th October, 1929.
33008

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
32393

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of November, 1929, for the supply of "Dredged sand from Mumbra" for a period of three years, the sand to be dredged with the Trust Plant.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2/- each.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

D. N. BARIA, L.C.E.,
Engineer in charge,
Northern Division.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
28-10-1929.
33055

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5" 5".

Chest measurement:—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay or of Baroda State or of the States of Western India are not eligible for selection.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th January 1930.

On joining the School they will have to pay IN ADVANCE the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 80 per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidate will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers, they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, before 15th November, 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th October, 1929.
33042

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1929, for the supply of:—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salads; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Ice; (9) Bread; (10) Mutton and Lamb; (11) Pork and Sausages; (12) Sundries; (13) Fresh Butter; daily from the 1st day of January, 1930, to the 31st of December, 1930, delivered at the Company's Fresh Bazaar Depot which will be situated in close proximity to the Crawford Market.

Tenders will be received on the prescribed forms only which can be obtained on application and payment of Re. 1 (Rupee One only) for each copy of tender form from the Victualling Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
33054

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent, energetic and experienced man to work as Municipal Overseer in the grade of 100—10—2—150. Knowledge of Marathi—Modi and Balbodha essential. No Allowances. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications to

Y. V. NAVALKAR,
President, City Municipality,
Thana.
Municipal Offices,
Thana, 26th October, 1929.
33057

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 345 OF 1925.
Re: NARAYEN GANPATRAO NAVALKAR, of Bombay, residing at 33, Kandewady ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th February, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1929.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.
33058

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 9th November next, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2019 of 1929.

(1) HAJI YAR MAHOMED, son of Nasir, (2.) ABDUL KHALIK, son of Mubarak and (3.) MAHOMED ISMAIL, son of Abdul Gafoor, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Madanpura, Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, some of the members and subscribers Madressa-e - Khair-ul-Oloom at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and the other members and subscribers of the said Maddressa-e- Khair - Ul-Cloom. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1.) NANABHAI HORMASJI MOOS, Esquire, the Official Receiver, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant having his office at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay,. The Receiver in suit No. 3622 of 1924 Majid vs. Abdul Hamid and ors and (2.) AHMED ABDUS SATAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Bhopal. .... Defendants.

To,

The Members and Subscribers the Madressa-e-Khair-ul-Oloom, at Ripon Road, Bombay.

Sirs,

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 7th day of October, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs for themselves and the other members and subscribers of the said Madressa-e-Khair-ul-Oloom at Ripon Road against the defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the 1st defendant as Receiver in suit No. 3622 of 1924, for the sum of Rs. 3,275-14-3 with interest on Rs. 2,776-6-3 at 6 per cent per annum from the 7th day of October 1929 to date of judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the 20th day of November 1929 has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1929.

K. M. TALYARKHAN.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

For Prothonotary. and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 21st day of October, 1929.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
33059

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
A King of the Cannibals!
BOB STEELE
BOB STEELE
IN
'CAPTAIN CARELESS'
Speed....Spirit....Sparkle....
Spunk of Youth! Laughs among the Thrills!

THE CAPITOL
To-day only at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
His fieriest Romance!
JOHN GILBERT in THE COSSACKS

To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
Karl Dane & Geo. K Arthur in
ROOKIES
Free List Entirely Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
GRAND OPENING
NEW SKATING RINK
On Friday, 1st November, 1929.
Under Direct Supervision of F. M. UMRIGAR, Champion Skater of India, and all the Old Favourites.
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

BEST SHOW IN THE CITY
SPECIAL DIWALI HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME
SHRI KRISHNA FILM COMPANY
The Well-known Film Producers of the East End Presents
VEER RATHOD
Featuring
Miss Rampyari—Miss Sardar—Miss Durga—Mr. Haidersha & Mr. Paheiwan
Please Note that—It's an extraordinary Stunt Picture
LOVE——ROMANCE——THRILLS.
Story Depicting—the cruel and unmanly deeds of a tyrant King, his Brutal Passion, etc.
Also Egyptian and Indian Stage Dances
By Miss Blanche and Miss Anuya (of Poona)
Electric Dance with Sweet Music and Beautiful Dance with Lovely Song
TIME AS USUAL
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
COMING—Vishnu Production—"TRIUMPH."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOLORES COSTELLO
in
GLORIOUS BETSY
A TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
GLAMOROUS STORY OF THE BELLE OF BALTIMORE AND JEROME BONAPARTE BROTHER OF NAPOLEON!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
LOVE'S GREAT DRAMA.
ETERNAL LOVE
featuring
JOHN BARRYMORE
with
CAMILLA HORN
A primitive Alpine fire-brand wakens to find himself wed to a hell-cat!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SWEDISH PRODUCTION.
SIN
featuring
LARS HANSON
and
ELISSA LAND!
A Cataclysm of Emotions Surging Thrills and Chilling Gasps.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
GALA PREMIERE
NEXT FRIDAY AT 10 P.M.
OF
Universal's
MILLION DOLLAR TALKIE
"BROADWAY"
FEATURING
GLEN TRYON AND EVELYN BRENT
The most Stupendous Production ever conceived.

EMPIRE THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
BARONESS ORIZY'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
You must not miss it!

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Messrs. GLOBE THEATRES Ltd.
(of Calcutta)
The Proprietors of
THE CAPITOL
SUPER CINEMA
will reopen next week
THE OLD CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Lamington Road)
After extensive repairs and renovations under the New Name of the
RIALTO
Remember its going to be the
PRIDE OF THE "GLOBE" AND RENDEZVOUS OF BOMBAY.

DIARY for 1930
Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STOCKS & SHARES

RATHER STEADY MARKET.

Undertone Good.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Cotton mill shares opened at a rise of Rs. 2/8 and the market improved on rumours of mill strike in Lancashire and firmness of steel shares. There was good demand for Fazal Shares which after opening at Rs. 540 advanced to Rs. 552/8. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 763/12 and advanced to Rs. 770. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 295 and after advancing to Rs. 305 closed at Rs. 307/12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 731 and closed at Rs. 74/10 Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1257/8 and advanced to Rs. 1262/8 but closed at Rs. 1261/4. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 771/4 and after improving to Rs. 777/8 closed at Rs. 776/4. Imperial Bank shares were sold at Rs. 1363/12. Central Bank at Rs. 17/4 and steel second Pref. changed hands at Rs. 85. Andhras were dealt in Rs. 755 and Power at Rs. 660/. There was fairly large transfer business and budli differences were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 3/2. Fazal Rs. 1/14. Pearl 1/14, Century Rs. 1/14, Hydro 7/8, Burma 3/12. Alcock 1, Indian Cement 1/4, Steel Defds 1/10, Ordinary As. 7

The share market is closed on the 30th instant, 1st and 2nd November for Diwali Holidays. The market will open on Thursday the 31st instant between 6.30 to 8 p.m. for normal night business:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 763, 67, 66, 70.
Century 323, 22, 28.
Colaba 135, 33-2.
Crescent 68-2.
Fazul 540, 46, 45, 50, 47, 52.
Indore 367.
N Madhowji 28
Nagpur 477, 80.
New Great 168-2.
Pearl 323, 30, 28, 31.
Simplex 50, 51.
Swadeshi 411, 15.
Burma 770, 76
Hydro 1257, 62, 60, 61
Tram 143-12
Deff 294, 303, 1, 3, 4, 3
Ord 73-4, 74-8, 2, 10.
Bundi 18.
Indian 281, 80, 81-14
Katni Ord 206
Alcock 328, 32

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 29.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (505) 10y. 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 770
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 480
Century 100, 328-12
Colaba Land d100, 133-12
Crescent, 100, 88-2
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 475. —
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 141-4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100. 7.
Fazulbhoy 320, 552-8
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 108-12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 367-8
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y 1900.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 10.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1495.
Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mever Sassoon 100 nil 45
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 168-12 15
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 331-4
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 415
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India, 80, 2, 3 xd., 98-8
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76-12.
Central 200 xd., 17-4
Imperial 605, 40f, 1363-12
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial Contributory 125 101 336-4
Union 5/11, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18.
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88, 96
Indian Cement 281-4
Punjab Cement, 100, 11-14
Shahabad Cement, 10y, 151-4
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-6
United Cement 100 6y, 67-8
Katni Ord 206-4
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90. 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord xd 755
Bombay Tram Ord xd 143-12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1261-4
Tata Power 800; nil 661-4
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y. 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y, 21
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y, 332-8
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 228-2
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 776-4
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8.
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 13-12
Tata Construction xd 44
Tata Iron Ord 74-10
Tata Iron Defd 303-12
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141-4.
Tata 2nd Pref 35
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref 1100
Tata Hydro Pref. 1082/8

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Price: Rs. 30, 32 64 and 120 per tola. Quarter price to be sent with orders. (Eco).

KANARA SARASWAT DIVALI SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association a Quarter Mile Swimming Race will be held at Chowpatty on Thursday. Feats in the athletic events for Seniors and Juniors will also be held the same afternoon at 3 p.m. at the Wilson College Gymkhana Grounds.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Indian Tariff Board Meetings at C. J. Hall, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

Divali: Hindu Holiday.
Banks Closed.

FRIDAY, November 1.

Divali: Hindu Holiday.
Banks Closed.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks closed.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The Annual Divali Social Gathering of the Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, to-aay, Wednesday, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Mukundrao Sokarji Navalkar will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on Nandhanar on Sunday, (the 3rd prox.), by Brahmasri Ennapadam Venkatrama Bhagavathar at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a General Meeting of Loco Workers will be held in Damodar Thakersi Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the Agent's final reply about Dohad Transfer. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will pdeside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Khosron" Via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 4th proximo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on October 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 8 via Colombo.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mackenzie" arrived in London on the evening of the 27th inst. The "Clan Macvicar" arrived in London on the morning of 28th inst The "Clan Macive" arrived at Suez on the evening of 26th inst The "Clan Macwhirter" left Liverpool the afternoon of 26th inst "Clan Alpine" left Suez on the morning of 28th inst.

CLERKS' UNION SOCIAL GATHERING.

A pleasant and enjoyable function took place on Sunday evening at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai who presided over the deliberations pointed out the deplorable condition in which the Bombay Clerks labouring at the present time and suggested several possible methods for the improvement of their lot. In the first place it was necessary to increase the number of members, which was about 500 at present, to at least 1000 before the close of the year. When there are a sufficient number of members it would be an easy matter to send their own representative to the Legislative Council and promulgate legislation fixing the hours of work, holidays etc. The speaker deplored the general apathy on the part of the majority of the clerical population of this large city and did not think it a difficult task for clerks to organise Co-operative Consumers and Hostel Societies in the different parts of the city.

Messrs. V. M. Dubashe, K. C. Desai, K. S. Ramachandra Iver and Mr. B. M. Ananda Rao addressed the gathering. This was followed by light refreshments, the catering being done by the West Coast Restaurant. The audience were then entertained by a series of variety musical performances.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,60,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above aggregating Rs. 41,50,000 were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-11-0 were alloted approximately 11 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 50 lakhs. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-1-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months bills will be received on Tuesday the 5th November 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 8th November 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

GUPTA PRAYAG AGITATION.

Junagadh Divan's Order Causes Great Stir.

AGITATION BY HINDUS TO SAFEGUARD THEIR RIGHTS

(From A Correspondent.)

From the information received by the chairman of the Gupta Prayag Saurakshan Committee in Bombay it appears that the Gupta Prayag agitation is in full swing Una Delavada Mahajjans decided on Monday last to continue the Hartal to the last and to maintain the workers at public expense. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, it is understood has been approached for mediation.

The Nawab was expected at Una on Tuesday. The wall work suspended up till now will recommence on his arrival under armed Police piquet. Police have been posted all round Prayag and ordered to stop people except in batches of two or one only. The local population as well as Babariawad have determined to make a firm stand. There are strong rumours about forcible opening of shops as well as immediate suspension of all Hindu officers as well as those who gave evidence in favour of Hindus.

ARMED POLICE RUSHED TO THE SPOT.

The latest reports from Gupta Prayag say that armed Police had arrived but awaited further orders. The Mahajans request for stopping execution has remained unanswered still. State orders have gone round villages that the land of everyone who would take part in the agitation against the Divan's order will be confiscated. Still Rajputs from all parts have been in assembling ii a village four miles from Rajula and have decided to do everything to save Tirtha.

Amritlal Shet who arrived at Rajula on Saturday last with a party of reporters, cameramen and volunteers impressed upon the Rajputs their duty to their religion, but asked them to remain non-violent. It is expected that 500 Rajputs will offer Satyagraha. Everyday meetings have been held in villages and decisions are being taken to rush to the scene.

TELEGRAM TO AGENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Shri Gupta Prayag Saurakshan smamity has despatched the following telegram to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajkot.

"The order of Junagadh Divan dated thirteenth October regarding the Gupta Prayag land near Una alloting part of the land to Mussalmans has greatly agitated the minds of Hindus in general as the place is held in great verenation by all Hindus. The order contravenes the established rights of Hindus enjoyed from times immemorial and accepted and endorsed by the late Nawabsaheb. Hindus are applying to the Nawabsaheb for withdrawal of the said order. The order if put into execution is likely to cause grave disaffection and serious consequences. The work of enclosing by the wall the land allotted to the Mussalmans has already commenced. The request directing stay of execution of the order until the memorial which we are submitting soonest possible should be considered by you. We submit that the stay is equitable and cannot prejudice the other side. Enforcement immediately and threats are likely to have very serious results.

"FOLLIES OF 1930."

—:o:—

Mr. G. T. Batty's "Follies of 1930" will open at the Royal Opera House on November 2. The cast includes Will Ambro, who is a Comedian of rare talent and has been well-known on the London Stage. He is also an expert dancer, and as he is going to produce the show for Mr. Batty one might safely predict a crowded house for each performance.

Two other notable members of the Company are Miss Margaret Santa and Miss Mary Barbara, the former a silver voiced soprano and the latter a "Note" able Comedienne. The "Daily Express" of London classed them among the "Discoveries of Variety." At the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, where they were appearing they created a furore at each performance. They are in the words of Hannen Swaffer "two of the most charming exponents of the music of Spain." Bebe Joy is a vivacious

Will Ambro, the popular London Comedian, one of the stars of "The Follies of 1930" who open their Bombay season on November 2.

young lady who delights her audiences with some wonderful dancing. Miss Maudie Selkirk and her partner Terry Glynn are expert saxophonists and instrumentalists. Miss Selkirk also dances and Terry Glynn is a light comedian and dancer. Bernard Bedford is an expert pianists and his syncopated songs and playing bring forth encores at each performance. This company has just finished a short season at Poona, where it played to crowded houses.

Remittances To The British Treasury.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 26th October 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India 255,000.

Total 255,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 26th October 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India 5,520,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 7,500,000.

Total 13,020,000.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST AUCTIONEER.

—:o:—

BOMBAY JEWELLER'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. K. B. Javeri, a jeweller, residing at Keshav Baug, Princess Street, presented an information before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday charging Mr. C. J. Vora, proprietor, Messrs. Vora and Co., Auctioneers, with cheating. In the course of his information, the complainant alleged the accused very widely advertised in the local newspapers mentioning that an auction sale of very valuable real jewellery set in fine brilliant diamonds, emeralds and rubies belonging to the late well-known jeweller Occhavalal Amritlal Javeri, would take place on 17th October. Pursuant to the said advertisements, the complainant went to see the said jewellery and in the auction took a diamond necklace for Rs. 1,760 and gave the accused an advance of Rs. 400. The accused's man asked the complainant to initial the cover in which the necklace was placed and told him to come the following day with the balance for delivery.

On the 19th October the complainant went with the balance in cash, but he was told to take delivery of the closed packet containing the necklace. The complainant demanded inspection in presence of a 'panch', but the accused refused to give it. Subsequently, he sent a notice through his solicitors demanding an explanation but the accused denied having made any false representations. The complainant therefore charged the accused with cheating and prayed for process. His Worship issued notice against the accused.

MAHATMA AND THE MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "-The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with surprise Mahatma Gandhi's latest utterences regarding the propriety of calling for public subscription towards organisation of adequate defence of the Meerut accused.

I do not suppose the Mahatma believes that our lawyers are drawn from the race of gallant Don Quixotes that they could ever swallow the poetry of 'saerifice' and forego their fees. Service with its rare idealism is incompatible with worldly success such as makes good lawyers. Apart from this, the principle of sweating volunteers is of doubtful ethical value, as what decent-minded student of our so-called public life does not discover?

The Mahatma's solicitude, again for the moral justification underlying the issue of public subscription, while it is extremely praiseworthy, sounds a shade unconvincing May I demand who is to lay down the law in matters of this kind and whether the Mahatma's own khaddar campaign is exempted from the application of the ethical test he wants to set up?—Yours, etc.,

"A JOURNALIST."

Bombay, Oct. 28.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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CONFUSED BY COUNSEL'S "NOISE."

—:o:—

Witness Raises Laughter In Court.

FURTHER HEARING OF GOA LOTTERY CASE.

V. X. Nazareth was further cross-examined by the defence counsel when the case in which Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Dadoo Mia, his servant, stood charged with cheating by means of Goa lottery tickets and abetment came up for hearing on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Daruwalla, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. J. B. Patel.

HIS IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Mr. J. B. Patel asked the witness whether a charge was not brought against him by a firm where he had been employed. Witness admitted the same, but said that he had lost his case because his pleader would not put to the complainant questions that he (witness) had suggested. (Laughter).

Continuing witness said on the evening of 7th June last he went to Maniar with the tickets. He waited for about half a minute at Maniar's place and he was told by Maniar to meet him at Arao Lane at 7 p.m. In Bombay there are 200 agents of Goa lottery out of whom three are principal agents to cash big prizes. Witness was employed at the residence of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla but his services were dispensed with. Witness went to the Portuguese Consul and made a clean breast of his offence and then went to Inspector Dyer.

CONFUSED BY COUNSEL'S NOISE."

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Azad.

Mr. Azad: What is your difficulty. You can't hear me? I am confused by your noise. (Laughter).

Mr. Azad then put questions to witness regarding his connection with one Coutinho, an explaining the relevancy of the question to the Magistrate said "Witness is incorrigible, and is the prime mover of the conspiracy."

Witness replied to Mr. Azad that he went to the first accused and knew that he (1st accused) had "a gang."

Mr. Azad: What is a gang. Where did you first learn that word?—I can't tell you where I first learnt all the words that I know of. (Laughter).

Witness was cross-examined at great length regarding his friendship with an Arab, when he said "What awful questions you put to me, Mr. Azad"?

"What?" remarked the defence counsel and added "Answer the question straight, the question is not awful."

Witness was then asked to give the name of the Arab in question, but he was slow to reply, when Mr. Azad said, "quickly."

Witness: You can't ask me to answer quickly. I have to remember the name!

The case stand adjourned.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

—:o:—

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—"Nominations are invited for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committee in the City of Bombay on or before the 1st of Octber, 1929.

All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress members. Nomination papers must be handed over to the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House 414, Girgaum Back Road, till Saturday (the 2nd prox.) upto 2 p.m. (S.T.) The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be kept open during Divali holidays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S.T) for receiving the nomination papers from the candidates.

Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House during Office hours.

Polling Day:—If there are more than 7 candidates the Poll —will take place on Tuesday the 5th November, 1929 between 8 to 10 a.m. and6 to 10 p.m. (S.T), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

THE TRUTH AT LAST?

—:o:—

"Mystery Disease" Nothing But Scarlet Fever."

The so-called "mystery disease" which has prevailed in Bombay for some months past and which was said to have puzzled the medical authorities of the city has been diagnosed to be scarlet fever pure and simple.

In this connection Dr. P. T. Patel, Superintendent of the Municipal Isolation Hospital at Arthur Road threw a flood of light on the problem.—In his interview with a press representative he referred him to a passage in his recently published book "Infectious Diseases and other Fevers in Inda." wherein he has mentioned that though cases of scarlet fever are rare in India he has noted that some times they do occur in this country in cold weather, especially on hill stations.

"I have seen only five cases during the last five years," said Dr. Patel to the interviewer. Asked whether he could explain how the recent cases had mystified the medical authorities, he replied that the cases had not been diagnosed correctly, because of the belief that scarlet fever does not occur in the tropics and also because of the ignorance of its clinical features. "The climatic conditions in this country are not suitable to the occurrence and spread of the disease, but if the conditions are sometmes suitable, cases do occur." He added that the Arthur Road Hospital had one such case in April last sent on by the J. J. Hospital and was diagnosed and treated succsesfully as scarlet fever. Since then there have been a series of cases admitted to the Hospital, none of which has proved fatal. Even at the present moment there are three cases in the hospital which are well on the way to recovery.

Dr. Patel, concluding said that the record of cases which were reported during his absence from a tour abroad lately, showed clearly many features of scarlet fever, clinically as well as biologically. A few cases were evidently still occurrng in the city but they were neither diagnosed nor notified and Dr. Patel expressed the hope that now that the "mystery" had been cleared, medical practitioners would make a point of sending such cases to the fever hospitals.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 29.

Previous Closing Rate .. 18.19
To-day's Opening Rate .. 18.00
Difference ..... —19
To-day's Closing Rate .. 18.01
Difference ..... —18

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.

Previous Closing Rate .. 9.76
To-day's Opening Rate .. 9.69
Difference ..... —07
To-day's Closing Rate .. 9.64
Difference ..... —12

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A|M. Rs. 330 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Silver Ready 22 15 0
Unchanged.
Silver Forward 23 1 0
Unchanged.
Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct 29.

1st Settlement 52 5 0
2nd Settlement 52 7 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

The annual report of the working of co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency recently issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, makes interesting reading and reveals a comparative freshness of outlook. And yet, we cannot find in it remedial measures vigorously advocated and clearly denned. The movement is becoming more and more complex every year and the Registrar recognises the fact; the existing staff has probably reached the limit of its capacity to handle ordinary duties, and further expansion can only take place "pari passu" with the increase of the staff. Mr. Bhide asks for an increase in the official staff, not with a view to bring more official pressure and control to bear on the work of the organisation, but simply with a view to deal efficiently with the statutory duties which have to be performed by the Departmental officers. He reaffirms that the policy in this Presidency has been to democratize the movement and he has advocated the creation of central co-ordinating agencies like Federations, so that the movement may become self-regulating, self-sufficient and democratic in the true sense of the term. We congratulate Mr. Bhide on the reaffirmation of the policy of democratization of the co-operative movement and of limiting official control to matters which are by Statute left to him and his staff. The desire to hand over the non-statutory functions at present performed by the Registrar to non-official agencies and federations is a welcome one, but we wonder how far it is the result of the failure of Government to increase the staff on account of financial stringency, and whether this democratization is to be progressively realised by instalments like the progressive establishment of responsible government in India or to be secured all at once. If we mistake not, the Co-operative Department has not, particularly of late years, taken any forward step towards de-officialising the movement, which can only be secured by strengthening the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and putting it in a position to take up the performance of the non-statutory functions, at present performed by the Registrar. It is not much good saying that, owing to financial stringency, there is very little likelihood of adequate staff being engaged by Government and that the necessary paid staff must now be provided by the non-official federations and such other central agencies. How these non-official agencies are to provide the necessary staff is a question of greater importance and deserved consideration in the report. The Provincial Co-operative Bank, so far as its functions are concerned, has always found its own staff and with the expansion of the movement and of its work, it has never grudged additional expenditure on securing a trained and adequate staff. The Institute has been complaining of inadequate resources, which clearly require strengthening in some ways. The Institute cannot tax the constituent societies any further, and the one remedy that Mr. Bhide suggests in his report is of very doubtful efficacy. Increase in the number of individual members and thus in the income of that body is hardly possible, even by lowering the rate of subscription from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per annum, in-as-much as under the constitution of that body, the societies not only predominate, but have left hardly any scope, for election to any of the working bodies of the Institute, for individual members. How can an individual be expected to join, if the only privilege that he gets by so doing is the privilege of attending the annual general meetings?

Meanwhile the Registrar, recognising that the most important line of work at the present moment is that of organising an efficient system of supervision over the primary societies, seems to be contemplating the bringing into existence of Supervision Boards organised by Districts. We have all along understood that supervision was the function of the Institute and we do not see what useful purpose will be served by creating a series of unco-ordinated district agencies, with perhaps insufficient finances, contrary to the declared policy of the Registrar—the progressive centralisation of the non-official agencies. The better course would obviously be to strengthen the Institute, the one non-official body that already exists and functions by placing at its disposal the funds proposed to be handed over to the District Supervision Boards. At the Provincial Co-operative Conference there was a good deal of discussion on this subject and though the unco-operative doctrine of "each for each" won the day, the better course was undoubtedly the one which the Registrar himself favoured and seems to favour even now. What one feels, on reading the report, is that while the Registrar's analysis is right, he does not boldly act in accordance with the views he believes to be right. Temporising or compromises in matters of policy cannot be to the advantage of any one and the sooner attempts are made boldly to divest the Registrar and his staff of their non-statutory functions and entrust them to one central non-official agency, the better it would be for the movement. In considering the central financing agencies of the movement, reference has been made to the disastrous policy of isolation at present followed by the District Central Banks. Local initiative is all very good and should be encouraged wherever it is possible to secure it ,but the craze for local initiative should not blind one to the paramount need for efficient management, which is more possible when the working of the district agencies is co-ordinated through and guided by a Provincial organisation than when they function as isolated bodies. Co-operation means democratization certainly, but not in the way that would bring in slip-shod methods, untrained staff, unprogressive policies and all things that make for inefficiency. Evidently, the Registrar favours linking up these district banks with the Provincial Bank in some way, but what that way is he has not clearly indicated. A committee, as indicated by him, is not likely to be successful. The problem has to be seriously grappled and Co-operators must definitely make up their minds whether the weaker district banks should be allowed to function as at present, or whether a greater measure of effective control should be given to the Provincial Bank over affiliated district banks, so as to ensure a greater degree of efficiency and progressiveness. It is a problem of very great importance, for upon the efficiency of the financial structure of the movement its safety and progress largely depend, and we hope it will be tackled at an early date. The question merits careful consideration by the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

Another important question is that of new developments. It is sad to glean from the report that the producers' and consumers' movements do not progress and do not look like progressing. The agricultural movement on the non-credit side is progressing, though very slowly. In this direction greater efforts are necessary and while in the matter of credit societies, the policy of consolidation is wise, in regard to supply and marketing societies, the wise policy is that of vigorous development. But the great difficulty is the lack of additional staff without which the Department naturally cannot be expected to push forward this movement. It is sad to reflect that for this very important movement, which affects the well-being of the large bulk of the population of the country and the Presidency, the Government of Bombay should follow or should have to follow a policy of 'manage with this: do not expect any more funds.' The record of Ministers has been a dismal one in this respect, not one of them having realised the immense potentialities of the movement and acted upto that realisation. Bombay compares very unfavourably in regard to expenditure on the Co-operative Department with other provinces, and if this position continues much longer, the future will certainly be gloomy. We hope, however, some way will be found so that more resources will be made available for the co-operative movement.

WORTHLESS.

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The "Daily News," London, claims to have discovered what the main recommendations of the Nair Committee, the "joint-free" limb of the Simon Commission, are. If they are as the British journal alleges them to be, it can be said at once that public opinion in India will condemn them as worthless. And yet in the opinion of the "Daily News" the Nair Committee recommends the grant to India of "practically Dominion Status." But it is a gross parody of Dominion Status to have the hardihood to recommend that a reformed Indian legislature should have no control over Army, Foreign Affairs and relations with Indian States but "should have a larger say" in the voting of grants, that India's High Commissioner in London should continue to recruit British officers for service in India "in all Transferred fields" and the Nair Committee shows a lamentable ignorance of public feeling in India when it says that "India, if left free, will draw largely on England for the police service." One of the more grotesque recommendations is alleged to be that India should have representation in the British Parliament till she obtains "full Dominion Status." What India claims is genuine Dominion Status immediately and the mockery of it recommended by the Nair Committee is an insult to her.

THE TRUE PATRIOT.

—:o:—

Ex-King Amanullah has given one more example of his great heart, his passionate love for his country and of the true patriotism which animates all his actions in furthering its welfare. In a remarkable message to Nadir Khan, Amanullah assures him: "I will be always with you in the capacity of a devotee to Afghanistan, so that my country may be stabilized, ensuring progress and civilisation." In noble and memorable words he says: "In my sacred mission it is all the same whether I sit on a throne or on a plank or whether I wear a crown or put a feather on my hat." He declares that he has no desire to regain the lost crown and his one concern is that "the great programme of education" initiated by him should be carried forward steadfastly. This magnificent act of self-renunciation on the part of a princely "yogi" is sure to make a deep and abiding impression upon Afghan youth. The new King (why does the "Times of India" insist on calling him "Amir" a term which the Afghans resent?) with the declared co-operation of the ex-King should have no difficulty in modernising the land which both hold dear, and for whose sake both have suffered.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

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The Inter-University Board, whose second Conference will be opened to-day at Delhi by the Viceroy, has amply justified its existence. During the last five years of its career it has done much to co-ordinate the work of the various Universities in the country and to popularise in a variety of ways ideas of reform in higher education. Its publications like the "Handbook of Indian Universities," "Facilities for Oriental Studies and Research" and "Facilities for Scientific Research" have supplied a keenly felt want. One of the main advantages of the Board is that when any constituent University introduces a sound reform, the Board speedily gives wide publicity to it and otherwise helps to extend the reform to other Universities. The Board in fact performs some of the functions of a Central University for the whole country.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

PLEA FOR A RATIONALISTIC OUTLOOK.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

The controversy on the "Teaching of Zoroaster", which has been going on for some time in these columns, is very interesting as it shows that even in Bombay—a city which has been reproached with being only concerned in materialistic pursuits,—there are enlightened people who begin to feel much concerned with the superstitious practices of many religions including that of the Parsees. I understand that a laudable effort is being attempted to form an association with the view to enlighten those who wish to be enlightened in order to counterbalance the baneful effects of an influential priestcraft on the masses. To my mind, it is not so easy to influence people at large on the question of religion. Few consider the archaic and meaningless practices that are associated with rites and ceremonies to be superstitious. Any casuist among the priests can easily satisfy his followers that all these rites and ceremonies have deep and far-reaching influences on their lives and salvation. Many consider it sinful to question any act performed by a priest; and so well have they been threatened with ostracism here and with hell-fire after their death, that whatever a priest says must be obeyed without question. Only a small percentage of humanity is willing to listen to the voice of reason and common-sense. On the contrary, many people rejoice that they do not listen to reason and common-sense. They look upon those who seek to enlighten them (sometimes a very thankless task) as wicked persons who want to cheat them of their religion and make them lose their faith. They are surprised that there are people who prefer to listen to rationalists, atheists, scientists, etc., and they declare that they do not care two brass buttons for rationalistic "lucubrations". To such people, indeed, it is certainly unwise and a waste of breath to even tell them a wise word; it is like what the Gospels tell us: "Cast no pearls before swine."

FALSE IDEAS.

There are, however, many people who do not know and would like to know. It is no fault of theirs if they are following what one knows, or rather honestly believes, to be wrong. They have been brought up in a certain creed, have taken to it as one uses his trousers and shirt; they have been warned not to listen to anything that questions the truth of their creed; they have, therefore, never learnt the other side of the question. To these it is a pleasure to teach. Such people, of course, deserve consideration and help. They must be taught that they are following wrong ideas and wrong paths due to the ignorance of our progenitors who honestly believed all their religious knowledge to be the true path that leads to eternal bliss. Our conflict and disagreement on religious beliefs are due to these false ideas. We take different views and imagine we all are in the right.

Religious beliefs, for instance, in an extra mundane Creator, apart from nature, his great concern for men, his deep interest in this planet of ours, the existence of the soul which will live eternally in "heaven" after death, all these dualistic ideas are the product of the honest beliefs of our ancestors regarding the Universe, the riddle of life and the meaning of our existence, etc. They never for a moment imagined that all these beliefs may be quite wrong, due to wrong guesses or reliance on the words of ignorant teachers.

Most religions, for instance, claim that some inspired indivi-

(Continued on page 9.)

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S SPEECH

AN ANALYSIS.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The Maharaja of Bikaner seems to have made it a fixture of an elocution day in connection with his birth-day festivities. The pity of it is that his harangues fall flat upon the dumb and mute audience not one of whom has the courage to criticise or to contradict him.

PLETHORA OF CONFERENCES.

The speech of the Maharaja shows that he is imitating the Indian Government every inch, in holding all sorts of conferences. The Rural Reconstruction Conference, the Industrial Conference and the Administrative Conference are undoubtedly high-sounding in name. If instead of the elaborate enumeration of the several topics dealt by these bodies, His Highness had given the substance of the real conditions of his subjects, such as the incidence of land tax on the agriculturist, the state of agricultural indebtedness, the capital subscribed for co-operative credit societies, the extent of irrigated area, the State burden on the same, the percentage of school-going children to the population, the amount spent on primary education, on sanitation, on medical relief as compared with his resources, the ratio of population depending upon industries, the money spent by the Durbar on industrial development, the Maharaja would have undoubtedly better enlightened the public oustide than the specification of heads of topics discussed therein. The Maharaja mentions that non-officials were included in these conferences. May we know their proportion to the officials and the substantive power which they wielded in those deliberations?

A DIFFERENT TALE.

The Maharaja repeated the sentiment that he has every sympathy with British India in its efforts for the attainment of Dominion Status. The evidence led on behalf of the Indian Princes before the Butler Committee behind the back of the British Indian people, the open advocacy of their counsel, Sir Leslie Scott, and the resolutions which they passed in June last in Bombay tell a different tale. The Indian Princes have openly advocated the following propositions:—

(1) They do not want to occupy the self-same position under the future Government of India as they do under the present Constitution of the Government of India.

(2) They maintain that their relations are not with the Government of India but directly with the Crown.

(3) They do not unequivocally accept the definition of the Paramount Power given by the Butler Committee as the Crown acting through the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General-in-Council who are responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain, a position which is rendered quite obvious by Sections 1, 2 and 33 of the Government of India Act. They are harping on the word Crown without understanding its constitutional significance.

(4) They do not want to be under the future constitutional Governor-General assisted by Ministers responsible to the Central Legislature.

(5) They are anxious to be under a Viceroy not recognised in the Constitution and under an irresponsible and irremoveable bureaucracy.

(6) Their friends and champions have freely advocated on their behalf that the Princes are apprehensive of encroachment on their rights from the future democracy in British India.

"INDIAN ULSTERS."

(7) They demand that without express agreements with them they should not be transferred to the Indian Government of British India of the future. They thus threaten to prove Indian Ulsters.

(8) Their champion, Sir Leslie Scott, has stated that the future Swaraj Government should not be entrusted with the control over the army for their own protection. This sentiment they have never repudiated. In other words they desire that British India should enjoy Dominion Status without the power of defence.

(9) They do not wish that the future Swaraj Government should have the power to interfere in the internal administration of the States to secure good Government to the people in the States.

(10) They are not prepared to adopt the same ideal of responsible Government within the limits of their own States which has been declared by the British Government as the aim of British Indian Administration. They thus make the idea of a federation impossible of achievement.

(11) They are willing that British India should acquire Dominion Status, but the future Swaraj Government should not be given any control over the Indian States.

We would respectfully invite the Maharaja of Bikaner to give direct contradiction to the eleven propositions we have enumerated above to convince British Indians of sincerity of professions.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Still At It.

Even after six years of autocratic rule Signor Mussolini is not tired of making orations full of "blood and thunder." At the 7th anniversary of the Fascist revolution which was celebrated throughout Italy on Sunday Il Duce treated his audience at the Black Shirts Parade to a bullying declaration denouncing "traitors" and regretting that more of them had not been put before a firing squad in October 1922. Is it the case that he apprehends that strong subterranean forces are still working in Italy against Fascism, undeterred by castor oil and bullets? It is significant that he spares no pains to make the Fascist regime acceptable to the masses by offering them the bribe of spending money lavishly on "public works." The 7th anniversary was marked by the announcement that four milliards of lire was to be spent upon "public works." But it will be difficult for Fascism to check permanently the natural desire of the people for freedom of opinion and speech.

Late Prince Buelow.

The death of Prince Buelow, Germany's most notable Chancellor in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm the Second's eventful and masterful rule, is a reminder of the stirring events connected with German foreign and domestic policy immediately preceding the great war. Prince Von Buelow was a Prussian aristocrat of remarkable energy and ambition. He was gifted with talents which are not, however, usually to be found amongst the Junker class. Suave in speech and manner he was an admirable interpreter of his imperial Master's grandiose designs but, he knew how to put a check upon them, when necessary. During his regime of nine years as the Imperial Chancellor which followed a brilliant career as Foreign Minister. Germany made rapid strides in the industrial field and in colonial expansion. The hectoring attitude in foreign relations which Prince Buelow adopted was entirely in keeping with the ideas of his master. Gradually the German masses came to believe in its necessity and it is this change of spirit which contributed to the debacle of the great war.

A Significant Resignation.

It is significant that Mr. Hasrat Mohani has found it necessary to resign his membership of the Jamait-ul-Ulema. The reason he assigns for taking this step is that the Jamait carried on several activities in conflict with Muslims' national responsibilities. We would not be surprised to learn that even with regard to non-political activities Mr. Mohani found the institution too unprogressive for him. Progressive Muslim leaders will do well to reconstitute the Jamait on sound lines of reform. Mr. Hasrat Mohani hopes that "the time would soon come when those who regarded him as a communalist and opposed to the country's advance would be convinced that he was just the opposite." We share that hope.

Aided Primary Schools.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well to refer the new grants-in-aid code for helping private schools in the city to a special committee for examination and report. We have already commended a liberal policy towards aided schools on the grounds, among others, that such schools will help in introducing new and reformed methods of instruction and school management and also secure to the Corporation the assistance of organised private effort and enterprise. But the detailed rules of the new code should be framed with very great caution in view of the financial stringency the Corporation has experienced these few years. The new committee should also see that the aided schools do not create an unhealthy competition with the municipal schools.

Caught Out.

Hubbie: "I may be detained at the office to-night. If I am I'll send a note."

Wife: "Don't bother. I found the note in your pocket a little while ago."

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS MAHATMA."

Gandhiji Addresses Meerut Students.

MAGISTRATE PURCHASE SILVER TRAY FROM THE "PERFECT AUCTIONEER" AS MEMENTO.

MEERRUT, Oct. 29.

"Cultivate self-control, observe celibacy, exercise self-purification, educate yourself for the sake of learning without making it a business proposition for high salaries, and wear khaddar." This was the burden of the address delivered by Gandhiji in Hindustani to the students of Meerut last night on the College grounds. Lt.-Col. T. F. O'Donnell, Principal of the Meerut College, presided.

COL. O'DONNEL INTRODUCES GANDHIJI.

He introduced Gandhiji as an illustrious guest who needed no introduction and on behalf of the staff and students of the college he bade him the most cordial of all cordial welcomes. Gandhiji was presented with 101 sovereigns on a silver tray, representing Rs. 1350 subscribed by the College.

THE KHADDAR-CLADS IN COLLLEGE.

The welcome address which gave the highest place to Gandhiji in the ranks of martyrs in the cause of truth and in whose personality Indian genius had reached its climax, was taken as read. It informed him that 20 per cent. of the members of the staff and 10 per cent. of the students attended the College clad in khadi.

NOT A MAHATMA BUT STUDENT.

Before Gandhiji commenced his speech he was accorded an ovation lasting a few minutes. He said he was not a Mahatma but a student who had derived immense advantage by adhering to the virtue of self-control. "There is no such thing as a Mahatma. I am not a Mahatma."

He believed that the brave student community cpuld not be cowed down by the orders of the authorities against taking part in national affairs. Gandhiji exhorted the students to use Khadi, a direct consequence of which would be the amelioration of the poor condition of the villagers. He commended activities of the Khadi Ashram and the Vaishya Orphanage in Meerut, and asked the audience to get their things made from these two institutions.

"MAHATMA MADE AN AUCTIONEER."

Then followed the auction of the address and the silver tray. Gandhiji informed the audience that he could not possess anything, and everything he received must be turned into cash for the propagation of khaddar. Continuous practice had made of the Mahatma a perfect auctioneer.

Mr. Coghill, Joint Magistrate, purchased the silver tray for Rs. 60.

In winding up the proceedings Principal O'Donnell announced a general College holiday in honour of Gandhiji's visit.—A. P.

BAJANA EXTRADITION CASE.

Charge Against A Bombay Man.

INDIAN PRINCE AND HIS POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday further heard the application to extradite Gerald Adwin Le Febour to answer the charge of theft preferred against him by the Chief of Bajana-in Kathiawar States. It would be recalled that Le Febour was recently arrested by the Bombay police on a warrant from the Bajana State. At the previous hearing, the accused, through his pleader, alleged that Malik Shree Kamal Khan, the 23-year-old Chief of the State, lured Le Febour and his young wife May Blanche, from Bombay by promising an appointment of Police Superintendent to the former and that subsequently he made indecent proposals to the girl and attempted to outrage her modesty. The Magistrate ordered the release of the accused on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and adjourned the proceeding.

On Tuesday the Magistrate inquired of Sergeant Wilkinson if he had received the letters from the Political Agent ordering the extradition of the accused.

Sergeant Wilkinson assured the Court that he would be able to produce the letters by Wednesday.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who appeared for the Chief of Bajana, said that so far as the letters produced in Court were concerned, he was informed that they were sent by Mr. Benjamin, Deputy Political Agent. He added that witnesses were being examined in the State and a "prima facie" case was being made out against the accused. Mr. Kothawalla, the authorised agent of the State, was present in Court to assist in the extradition proceedings.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Kothawalla is an ex-police officer and his services have been retained by the State to help in securing the extradition of the accused.

POLITICAL AGENT UNAWARE OF CASE!

Mr. Nariman, proceeding, said he was anxious that the case should be thoroughly investigated by the Court. He was agreeable to an adjournment with a view to facilitate such investigation though it involved some inconvenience to the accused. He asserted that Mr. Hopkinson, the Political Agent, was wholly ignorant of the matter. The authority who could issue a warrant under the Extradition Act, was the Political Agent. Unknown to the Political Agent, he submitted, some officer in the Agency had been approached by the authorities of the State and the letters produced in Court had been sent without the knowledge of the Political Agent.

Mr. Kanuga: We do not allege that an extradition warrant has been issued by the Political Agent.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor, observed that if the Court was pleased to extradite the accused, then it was understood that he would not be tried by the officers of the State, but by an independent British tribunal in Kathiawar.

His Worship adjourned hearing till 9th November.

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO COURT.

Subash Bose's Blunt Question To Magistrate

"DECIDE THE MATTER ONCE FOR ALL."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

"It must be made perfectly clear once and for all whether the public have any right of access to this Court or whether they are to approach any police officer for the right of entry," said Mr. Subhas Bose when the sedition and conspiracy proceedings were resumed against him nad twelve other Congressmen in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore this morning. It is stated that difficulty was experienced by the man in charge of defence arrangements in securing admission into the court room.

The magistrate asked the Public Prosecutor to see that the friends and relatives of the accused were allowed to come in.

The Public Prosecutor in his turn asked Rai Sahib Kalisaday Ghoshal, Assistant Commissioner, Special Branch, watching the case on behalf of the Crown to see that the Court's instruction was carried out.

In reply to Mr. Bose's remarks, the Magistrate observed that admission should be restricted in view of yesterday's incident and on account of the fact that accommodation was limited.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

Mr. Bose retorted that there was no question of accommodation—but the only question was whether entry was to be controlled by the Police or by the Court.

The Magistrate observed that if any friend or relative of any of the accused was prevented by the police representation should be made to him and he would see to it.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

the Assembly whose presence would be indispensable for a conference of the kind I am contemplating On the other hand if it is thrown open to non-members, it might lead to a great deal of canvassing and rivalry and we may not get the personnel we may desire. I think you yourself are fairly well acquainted with the names of prominent political leaders in India. But besides that His Excellency the Viceroy, I think, by now knows pretty well who is who in the political world of India and further the members of the Government of India would be able to guide you, if necessary. But you must take upon yourself to invite such men as you may be advised to go over to London and confer with His Majesty's Government and sit in conference with the Cabinet. Of course, the number should be, as far as possible not very large. I should restrict the number to about fifteen.

This shortly is the scheme which I would put before you, and I have no doubt that you will give your most earnest consideration to it.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

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Conditions.

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Compensations.

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Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

NURSE'S CLAIM AGAINST BOMBAY DOCTOR

Ex-Dean Of Grant Medical College In Witness Box.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing on Tuesday the case in which Ramabai Dinanath, a nurse claims maintenance for two children from Dr. C. S. Thacker, a Professor in the Grant Medical College, who, she alleges, under false promise of marriage carried on intimate relations with her.

The complainant was not present in Court and Mr. Nariman, her pleader, stated that she had met with an unfortunate accident on Sunday last when she fell down the stairs and received injuries.

EX-DEAN'S EVIDENCE.

Col. B. Hyam, the Government Chemical Analyser, had been summoned to give evidence and at the request of Mr. K. F. Nariman, he was called in the box soon after the Court resumed. He said that he was Dean of the Grant Medical College in 1922. At that time the respondent was an Assistant Professor. He also knew one Mrs. Conway, who was employed as a typist.

The next question asked was whether, he knew of any complaint made by Mrs. Conway regarding the respondent's conduct. Mr. Kanuga objected to the question.

A LEGAL OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman, arguing the relevancy of the question, said, the respondent had put in an application stating that he was widely known in Bombay as a respectable citizen and doctor. In the application, the respondent had also stated that he was a social reformer and that he had advanced moneys to the complainant as he used to help women in difficulties. Mr. Nariman submitted, that in the incident regarding Mrs. Conway, the respondent sought to take advantage of her under similar circumstances. If the respondent denied the charge in cross-examination he would have no opportunity to question the Dean.

Mr. Kanuga said, he objected to the question on legal grounds and that he did not want that he should be misunderstood.

The Magistrate: Are you addressing the reporters or me? (Laughter).

Mr. Kanuga: I am certainly addressing Your Worship.

The Magistrate: There is no fear of a lawyer being misunderstood by a Magistrate.

His Worship upheld the objection, but witness replied to the question.

Col. Hyam replied he had no recollection of any complaint from Mrs. Conway.

The Head Clerk of the Grant Medical College, produced a confidential file of letters which was put in as exhibit.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

MR. JINNAH'S LETTER TO MR. MACDONALD.

(Continued from page 1.)

tation that I am not singular in my opinion that India is fast losing her faith in Great Britain. The reason again for this is not far to seek. In 1924 in the course of an important debate in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution urging the Government to take steps to review the Government of India Act with a view to establishing full responsible Government in India, Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the course of his speech on behalf of the Government of India, in effect, repudiated that the Declaration of 1917 and the preamble to the Government of India Act meant that Great Britain was committed to the policy of granting full self-governing Dominion Status to India. He said:

"The pronouncement of August 1917 spoke of the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India. That is also the term used in the preamble to the Act; that is the term used in the Royal Warrant of instructions which adds that 'thus will India be fitted to take her place among the other Dominions.' The term has its significance. We know that it was deliberately chosen. The Congress and the League had asked the Imperial Government to proclaim its intention to confer self-government on India at an early date and the Cabinet chose the present term. The expression used in the Act is a term of precision, conveying that the Executive in India would be responsible to the Indian legislature instead of to the British Parliament. If you analyse the term "full dominion self-government" you will see that it is of somewhat wider extent conveying that not only will the Executive be responsible to the Legislature but the Legislature will in itself have the full powers which are typical of the modern Dominion I say there is some difference of substance because responsible government is not necessarily incompatible with a legislature with limited or restricted powers. It may be that full Dominion Self-Government is the logical outcome of responsible Government, nay, it may be the inevitable and historical development of responsible Government, but it is a further and a final step."

MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE GAINING GROUND.

Further, you know in the recent publication of the memoirs of Lord Curzon, I think, it was discovered that there was some difference of opinion as to the significance of the words which were finally adopted in the declaration of August 1917 between Lord Curzon and Mr. Montagu. Along with this the policy of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government since 192 in turning a deaf ear to all reasonable demands has led almost every political party to come to the conclusion that there is no hope of getting any fairplay and thus there is a section in India that has already declared in favour of complete independence, and I may tell you without exaggeration that the movement for independence is gaining ground, as it is supported by the Indian National Congress.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

This being a short summary of the position, I would most earnestly urge upon you at this moment to persuade His Majesty's Government without delay to make a declaration that Great Britain is unequivocally pledged to the policy of granting to India full responsible government with dominion status. The effect of such a declaration will be very far reaching and go a great way to create a different atmosphere in the country and will be a very severe antidote to the movement for independence. But, here again, I must admit, in the words of the Viceroy, that we must not forget that actions are held more powerful than words. Naturally, therefore, the next question that presents itself to all thinking men is what action or actions should be taken, and may I quote again from the same speech of Lord Irwin. This is what he says:

"It would seem evident, however, that what all people must desire is a solution reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India, and that, in present circumstances, the friendly collaboration of Great Britain and India is a requisite and indispensable condition to obtain it. On the one side it is as improttable to deny the right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgment on the problems it would be shortsighted of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India."

MR. JINNAH VOLUNTEERS SOLUTION.

May I suggest a solution, which I think would most probably be acceptable to India. His Majesty's Government before they formulate their proposals and after they are in receipt of the Simon Commission report and the views of the Government of India, and so, before they formulate their proposals, should invite representatives of India, who would be in a position to deliver most goods, (because completely unanimous opinion in India is not possible at present) to sit in conference with them with a view to reaching a solution which might carry to use the words of the Viceroy "the willing assent of political India." If such an invitation comes directly from the Prime Minister on behalf of His Majesty's GovernmentI, I feel that it will be irresistible, and if such a conference is held with men who are in the front and the foremost rank of political India, I am not unhopeful that a solution may be reached satisfactory to Great Britain and India.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Will you ,therefore consider these proposals of mine with the care and attention that you can ve them, in short it comes to this (1) declaration of policy, (2) followed up with an invitation from His Majesty's Government with a view to arrive at an agreement as to the future constitution of India before His Majesty's Government formulate any definite proposals and place them before Parliament. His Majesty's Government will be, as I have said before, armed already with the Simon report and the Government of India dispatch on it; both of them, I assume, will not be satisfactory.

LEAVE THE REST TO YOU.

As to the personnel of the representatives of India to be invited you may well ask me by what method are we to get them. I have very carefully considered the pros and cons and I have come to conclusion that if we are to elect our representatives in the Assembly and confine ourselves to the members of the Assembly, there are men outside

(Continued in Column 2.)

PLIGHT OF REPATRIATED INDIANS.

Govt. Of India Accused Of Breach Of Faith?

BHAVANI DAYAL SANYASI'S STATEMENT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi, Vice-President, Natal Indian Congress and a member of the Abdur Rahman Deputation of 1925, who arrived in Bombay last Saturday has made a statement to press reviewing the present situation in South Africa. He says:—

Since my last visit to India the position of Indians in South Africa has vastly improved. It was towards the end of 1925 that I came to India as a member of the South African Indian Congress Deputation. Those were gloomy days. An attempt was then being made to hound Indians out of South Africa. The anti-Asiatic, heedless of the immense contributions of Indians to the progress of South Africa, was pushing them out of the country. Undoubtedly the position was serious.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Things have moved amazingly since then. A wonderful change has taken place throughout South Africa. It would be interesting to look back upon that gloomy period and ascertained the causes that have brought about this change.

To my mind the causes are three in number. Firstly, the Paddison Deputation. All honour to the late Sir George Paddison. The work of that deputation, visiting South Africa as it did at a period when the atmosphere was charged with antagonism, was remarkable. Mr. Paddison, as he then was, was one of those few Europeans who threw themselves whole heartedly on the side of Indians. The object of this deputation was not only to gather information but to pave the way for the Habibulla Deputation. And the way was well paved indeed.

MR. ANDREWS' WORK.

Secondly, I refer to the work of Mr. C. F. Andrews—that saintly figure, whose presence in South Africa during that critical period resulted in the spirit of goodwill that pervaded the proceedings of the Round Table Conference. The wonderful influence he wielded even with the avowedly anti-Asiatic press of South Africa and his work in bringing the clergy of South Africa to interest themselves in the cause of Indians will ever be remembered with gratitude.

MR. SASTRI'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Third and the most important cause was the appointment of the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as the first agent to the Government of India in South Africa. Mr. Sastri's work in South Africa is still fresh in the minds of Indians there. His personality, his profound learning, his oratory, all these contributed to his success. It is needless for me to speak at length about it. Suffice it to say that his work will be written in letters of gold in the pages of South African history.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT INDIANS.

You will naturally ask me how far the Cape Town Agreement has been successful. The fundamental basis of the agreement is, of course, assisted emigration. Up to the period that ended three months ago, the average number of Indians leaving South Africa under this scheme of assisted emigration was 3,000 per year. The number has now dwindled down considerably. I cannot definitely assign any reason for this but rumour is persistent that assisted emigrants are not being looked after by the Government of India as required by the Cape Town Agreement. I may say that I am armed with letters of introduction from the Agent General in South Africa addressed to the gentleman in charge of the emigrants. It will be my first duty in India to look into the conditions of these emigrants.

THE SASTRI COLLEGE.

As a result of the Indian Education Enquiry Commission, Indian education in Natal has made considerable progress. The Education Department is sympathetic towards Indians. The Sastri College, which will stand as a monument to Mr. Sastri's work in South Africa and will afford training to Indian teachers and education to our children up to the 10th standard, will have been opened on the 14th instant by His Excellency the Governor-General. Six teachers have to be selected from India for the Sastri College. In this connection I must emphasise that the selection must be made in the best interests of education. Durban is an important educational centre in South Africa and it is therefore imperative that the best teachers available must be chosen. Let me utter a note of warning that unless the best teachers are sent the education of our children will be sadly neglected. Mr. Sastri has laid the foundation of a wonderful edifice and it would fall to the lot of these teachers to build upon it. I do hope that Mr. Sastri, Mr. Kichlu and Sir Mahomed Habibulla will co-operate in this selection.

INDIAN HOUSING IN DURBAN.

Towards the end of last year the Housing Board sat in Durban to enquire into the conditions of Indian housing in and around Durban. The report submitted by this Board was most favourable and although nothing has been done so far to improve the housing conditions of Indians I entertain the hope that in the near future effect will be given to the recommendations of the Board.

INDO-EUROPEAN COUNCILS.

An important work that Mr. Sastri has done in South Africa is the formation of Indo-European councils. One such council has been established in Johannesburg and another in Durban. The object of these councils, which consist of equal number of Europeans and Indians, is to bring both the sections together on a common platform, so that they could understand each other better. These councils are doing good work and will be a bulwark to the Indian cause.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

Now a word about the South African Indian Congress. This is an organisation to which are affiliated the Natal Indian Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Cape British Indian Council representing the Indian communities of Natal, Transvaal and Cape Province. It is recognised by the Indian and the Union Governments. It is truly representative and enjoys the confidence of Indians in South Africa. I do hope Indian press will take note of this, for it is indeed regrettable to find at times a section of Indian press in India lending itself to a recalcitrant group, whose main object is to wreck everything that is good.—A.P.

LAHORE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

Good Progress Made By Reception Committee.

COMFORT FOR THE DELEGATES.

The Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress has made good progress with the arrangements for the coming Session. An open space has been cleared for the Congress Pandal and a large open ground in the front of the Pandal has been provided for hoisting the National Flag. All the trees that had to be cut for providing the necessary space have been removed and the ground is being levelled and lawns are being laid out.

DELEGATES' CAMPS.

Behind the Congress Pandal towards the bridge where the delegates are to be housed, a plan has been prepared for the tents to be pitched and the ground has been marked and apportioned. A reading room has been provided in the centre of the Camp and when all the tents which will be about a thousand in number, are put up, it will provide a grand sight. There will be several main roads and cross roads also.

WATER SUPPLY.

Close to the tents two tube-wells are being sunk for the supply of water to the whole Congress camp. The water will be extremely pure and free from all defects whatever. Jungles are being installed for pumping water and tanks with the capacity of 20,000 gallons have been secured free for use and are being put up. It is expected that all these will be in working order long before the middle of December, when they will be required.

Elaborate conservancy arrangements are being made and they will be much more efficient than in the any previous Congress. There will be no smell and no nuisance of any kind.

BATHING ARRANGEMENTS.

220 taps are being provided for bathing arangement for the delegates, where hot water will be supplied. The necessary engines and tanks have already been secured with practically no charge to the Reception Committee due to the generosity of some of the local gentlemen. The family quarters will be provided with separate bathing tanks and conveniences will be given for the supply of both hot and cold water. As already mentioned arrangements have been made for heating the tanks, and the delegates can rest assured that even though they might live in tents they will not feel the inconvenience of the intense cold of Lahore.

FOOD ARRANGEMENTS.

There will be 8 kitchens provided for the use of delegates and visitors. These separate kitchens are made to facilitate the arrangement and also to provide for different kinds of food for people coming from the different provinces. Those who wish to live in the English style while living in the camps will also be accommodated and arrangements for them have been made separately. It will not be necessary for them to go to any hotel as during the X'Mas holidays and the Congress Session taking place the English hotels of Lahore will be absolutely full and the daily charges will be usually double than what they are in ordinary times, even if accommodation can be found which is doubtful. Excepting for this the Reception Committee undertakes to supply only vegetarian food. There will however, be shops and some restaurants outside the Congress Pandal where other kinds of foods can be had.

—:o:—

CONGRESS EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

—:o:—

Notice to Those Who Want Stalls.

The Publicity Officer of the Exhibition Committee of the Indian National Congress, Lahore, writes:—

The Exhibition grounds are being levelled and very soon the constructions of the stalls etc. will begin. The plans of the Exhibition grounds have already been printed and the intending stall holders and exhibitors can get copies of the same on application to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee. As applications for stalls are coming in very fast intending stall holders are requested to apply immediately if they are to be accommodated. The applications will be dealt with in the order they are received, and no preference will be given. Applicants might ask for particular stalls and though every effort will be made to meet them the Exhibition Committee does not guarantee that they will get the particular stall applied for. Unless application is accompanied by the deposit as required it will not be considered.

Those who are wanting space inside the Exhibition for amusement should immediately apply specifying the nature of amusement and the amount of space required.

The Exhibition Committee reserves to itself the right of prohibiting any show if it is considered as objectionable and no compensation will be paid.

Most of the Railway Companies have agreed to give concession to the exhibitors which has already been published and can be ascertained if necessary, from the Railway coaching Guides.

From the enquiries that are being made and from the applications that are pouring in the Exhibition promises to be a huge success and it is bound to give a great fillip to Indian industries and Indian enterprises.

LEVY OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CONDEMNED

—:o:—

Uran Petha Land League Formed.

(From A Correspondent.)

URAN, Oct. 29.

A largely attended public meeting of land-holders and agriculturists of the Uran Petha in the Penwel Taluka of the Kolaba District was held under the presidency of Mr. Amin Saheb Mahamad Abdula Bhaiji in the Ramdas Theatre at Uran on 22nd inst. Three resolutions were unanimously passed. By the first resolution" The Uran Petha Land League" as a local branch of "the Bombay Presidency Land League" was formed. The second resolution advised the land-holders to withhold payment of at least a rupee of the enhanced assessment until coercive measures were adopted for its recovery as a protest against the unjust and unbearable increase in land assessment which Government have made.

The third resolution condemned the Government policy of levying special assessment of agricultural lands under the plea that they were used for non-agricultural purposes, and requested Government to declare that land holders who cultivate their lands with hireda labour should be considered as agriculturists and allowed to use a very small portion of their agricultural lands for a dwelling house, a well, a latrine and a cattle-shed without submitting it to non-agricultural assessment.

Speeches were made by Mrs. K. L. Gharat and R. L. Mandlik who had specially come from Alibag and Pen respectively to address the meeting. Messrs. R. S. Adhikari, Upadhye, Powdwal were among the other speakers. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Mahalkari of Uran and some Police Officers were present in the meeting from beginning to end.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Why Muslims Are Backward.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S ADDRESS AT POONA CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 25

Several resolutions were passed at the second day's session, of the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference, held at Poona, on 23rd instant.

The first resolution thanked the Hartog Committee and suggested the formation of a Committee in order to help Government to put into practice those recommendations which pertained to the Mussalmans. The following were elected, after some wordy discussion, as members of the Committee:—

(1) Sir Harun Jaafar; (2) Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahmatullah; (3) Mr. Muhammad Salebuddin; (4) Mr. Sidi Daud Bakhshi; and (5) Mr. Abdul Khaliq.

The second resolution recommended that the Mutawallis of the various trusts ("anqaf") should utilise the monies at their disposal for the advancement of learning amongst the Mussalmans.

The third resolution called upon Government to set apart, in sufficient numbers, scholarships for the industrial and technical education for all class of people in order to improve the general economic condition of the people. This resolution was moved by Maulavi Shafi Daudi and seconded by Mr. Murtaza Ali, who quoted a "bodis" showing the dignity of labour.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bottomley was then introduced by the President in glowing words and declared that the honoured lecturer was specially deputed by the Bengal Government to attend the Conference. Mr. Bottomley then rose amidst cheers and delivered his address. The subject of his paper was "Educational problems in N. E. India." The learned lecturer traced the history of English Education in Bengal, and showed its gradual developments. He also referred to the reasons why the Mussalmans kept themselves aloof from the new scheme introduced by Government and then lagged behind the Hindus in acquiring Western learning which prepared the people for taking their proper share in the administration of the country. He made feeling references to the noble efforts of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan in spreading English education and declared that the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh would remain a glorious monument of his triumph over the orthodox element.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Another resolution requested Government to raise the Training Schools for men, both at Poona and Ahmedabad, to the 3rd year Training College owing to the dearth of trained Urdu teachers.

Another resolution asked for facilities from Government for the Urdu-knowing teachers, and Government were requested to allow teachers to appear privately at the examination as well.

Khan Bahadur Pir Muhammad Tajdar requested Government to set apart some money for the purchase of Parsian and Arabic manuscripts as was done in the case of Sanskrit.

Another resolution requested Government to provide for the building of the local Anglo-Urdu High School which is at present located in a building with insufficient accommodation.

Elections In Czechoslovakia.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Prague.—Over seven million electors polled yesterday. The Bourgeois parties generally maintain their position, but the Communists have lost 190,000 votes. The most important success is that of the Czechoslovak Social Democrats, who are the second strongest party in the Chamber after the Czecho-Slovak Agrarians. Doctor Benes' party, the National Socialists, and the German Socialist Party have also increased their votes. All Ministers and leaders of parties have been returned.—Reuter.

Emigration To Canada From Britain.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—The Emigration movement to Canada from the British Isles is showing steady growth, according to Mr. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonisation in the Canadian Government, who has arrived in London. He says that British Emigration to Canada for the first four months of the preseht fiscal year was 41,054, compared with 27,982 in the corresponding period last year. That shows an increase of 47 per cent. This is distinctly in line with the Canadian policy of encouraging British immmigration and the fact that Canada is receiving more British emigrants than any other country in the world is the best evidence of the success of that policy.—B. O. W.

SALT FOR BENGAL MARKET.

—:o:—

No Hope Of Bombay Supplying Suitable Quality.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

The Indian Tariff Board held another public sitting on Tuesday at the Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay, when Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji of the Indo-Aden Salt Works, Ltd., Aden, and Mr. F. G. Gould of Messrs. Graham and Co., of Calcutta, appeared to represent the Little Aden Salt Industrial Company, Aden.

The President, Sir Padamji Ginwala, took the opportunity of explaining the scope of the Board's inquiry, and outlined some of the difficulties that had appeared during the course of the investigation up-to-date, upon which the Board would expect to receive recommendations from those interested in the inquiry.

POSITION OF ADEN.

After referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, the President dealt with the position of Aden. For the purpose of the inquiry, Aden would be treated as a part of British India; and the Board would not hear or consider any evidence intended to differentiate between the claims of Aden and the Continent of British India.

The President then referred to the position of the Indian States. The Resolution, he said, made it clear that it was the settled policy of the Government of India to allow the export of salt from Indian States to Bengal and Burma; and the claims of manufacturers in Indian States would, therefore, be considered on the same footing as those of the manufacturers in British India. The President then proceeded to offer a word of warning against the danger of over-estimating the demand which, it was proposed, should be met by Indian-made salt. The demand in Bengal was roughly about 500,000 tons annually, and of that amount, Aden already supplied 200,000. The balance was, therefore, only 300,000 tons: and if all the claimants who stated that they could produce within a few years sufficient salt to meet the demand were to make good their claims, there would be very serious over-production.

BOMBAY SALT AND BENGAL MARKET.

Although it was too early yet to form any conclusions, the evidence so far placed before the Board, continued the President, was that Bombay sea-salt would never expect to supplant foreign salt in the Bengal market. Apart from the question of quality, if there were any truth in the complaint that prices in Bombay were barely remunerative as the price of foreign salt, ex-ship Calcutta, was very little above the price of inferior (uncrushed black) salt, f.o.r. Bombay, there appeared to be little or no hope of Bombay being able to market salt suitable for the Bengal market in Calcutta.

The President emphasised that the Board wanted to pay particular attention to the question of prices; and the Board would require explanations of the very violent fluctuations in the prices of salts in the Calcutta market during the last five years. The Board regretted that so far, the only Association in the possession of which such information might have been expected to be found, had not come forward with any offer of assistance. That Association was the Salt Importers' Association in Bengal.

Any recommendations which the Board might make would have in view the desirability of ensuring a stability of prices.

NO OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

The witnesses, as members of the Importers' Association, assured the President that the attitude of their Association would not be obstructive. They added that they would be willing to place, at the disposal of the Board, all the information required.

TARIFF BOARD.

COMPLAINT AGAINST FREE IMPORT OF STEEL STRUCTURES.

The Indian Tariff Board met at the Royal Institute of Science on Monday, when Mr. A. R. Astbury, Secretary to the Punjab Government (P. W. D.) was examined in connection with the manufacture of steel towers for electric transmission. The Board had before it a representation of the Punjab Engineering and Construction Company, Lahore, which stated that owing to the import into India of steel structure free of duty, Indian firms were unable to give a competitive rate. The interpretation of the rules by the Customs Department so as to allow the import of steel structures free of duty was against the declared policy of the Government of India. The firm therefore desired that the matter should be enquired into by the Board.

MR. ASTBURY'S EVIDENCE

In the course of his evidence Mr. Astbury said that if imported steel towers for the transmission of electric power were made subject to the same protective duty as steel structures, the approximate increase in the estimated cost of the Uhi River hydro-electric scheme, undertaken by the Punjab Government, would be Rs. 2 lakhs. An order of 160 tons of galvanised steel towers costing approximately £28 per ton c.i.f. Indian port, was placed in England at the end of April. This was the only order placed by the Punjab Government for steel towers since the end of 1928 in India orabroad

The effect of the imposition of duty on steel towers, continued the witness, now that the Punjab Government was committed to the Uhi River hydro-electric schemes would be particularly disadvantageous to its prospects. From one cause or another the cost of the scheme had advanced. In consequence the Punjab Government was seriously disturbed at the prospect of having to meet a totally unexpected additional sum of between 5.5 and 7.3 lakhs of rupees and of the effect which such an enhancement in capital cost and subsequent recurring interest charges on capital must have on the financial prospects of an undertaking intended to encourage local industries by the provision of cheap power.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Garside cables Ginnings indicate probable crop near about last Bureau, possibly slightly higher 500 lbs.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 29.	
F. P. Bales.	2929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 28-10-29	3937000	3854000
Receipts yesterday 28-10-29	85000	106000
Exports to date 28-10-29	1761000	2047000
Stock at Ports 25-10-29	2146000	2011000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-10-29	1186000	954000
Stock at Liverpool 25-10-29	706000	509000
Visible Supply 25-10-29	4619000	4374000
Quantity in Sight 25-10-29	6288000	5482000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 532 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 12-3/4.

Black & White" is always Right.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 28.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-1/4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1/2.

National Bank £48-1/8.

Eastern Bank £6-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-5/8.

Conversion Loan £75-5/8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1/2.

Consols £54-3/4.

War Loan 5 per cent £100-1/4 X.D.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-7/8.

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 28.

Copper, Braziers, £94-1/2.

Yellow Metal, £71.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-1/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/4.

Tin, English Ingots, £184-1/4.

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MILITARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Model Training In Jhelum And Jullunder Institutions.

DR. MOONJE'S IMPRESSIONS OF HIS VISIT.

NAGPUR CITY, Oct. 26.

Dr, B. S. Moonje has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Of late debates on the need of providing facilities for Military Education for Indian boys have been rather frequent in the Legislative Assembly. I was thus offered a chance of visiting the Army Institutions of providing such education to Indian boys.

I have just returned after visiting the two King George's Royal Military Schools of Jhelum and Jullundur and also what is called the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College of Dehra Dun. The two schools are meant solely for the sons of Indian Officers of the Regular Indian Army who hold or have held the Viceroy's Commissions, including those who have subsequently been granted a King's Commission or Honorary King's Commissions and also of non-commissioned officers and men who are serving or have served in the Regular Indian Army. There are about 250 students in each school ranging between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The Jhelum School is meant for Moslem students, such as the Punjabi Moslems and the Pathans and Jullundur School is meant for Hindu students, such as Sikhs, Dogras and Rajputs. The object of these schools is to enable the boys to find a career in their fathers' regiments or corps, but they are not eligible for direct Commissions in the Army.

What is called the Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun is designed to provide the necessary preliminary training for Indian and Anglo-Indian youths who desire subsequently to enter the Cadet Colleges in England with a view to obtaining King's Commissions in the Indian Army. Though it is called a Royal College, it is in fact a school providing a public school education on English lines. Nominations for admission to the college are made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from amongst boys selected according to Rules made for the purpose by the Local Governments or Administrations or the Political officers as the case may be.

DIFFERENCE IN DIETARY.

These are the only three institutions in India which give preliminary training of some kind, to Indian boys who want to make the Army their profession in life. These are wholly residential institutions and are maintained in strict military discipline. The school fee per boy in the Jhelum and the Jullundur Schools is Rs. 7-8 which is, in fact, a contribution by the parents towards messing expenses; everything else such as teaching, clothing, etc., is provided free. What struck me most, just to start with, was that the boys of the Jhelum School Punjabi Moslems and Pathans, as compared with the boys of the Jullundur School Sikhs, Dogras and Rajputs, appeared better nourished; though both the sets of boys have the same social status and have been brought up under practically the same conditions of life in their villages. Besides they come from what are reputed to be the eminently fighting classes of India and are now being trained under identical rules and regulations in these schools. On critical study, however, of the routine of their Dietary in their respective schools; I found that the boys in the Jhelum School get daily goats' meat at least once a day and on certain days in a week twice a day. The boys of the Jullundur School, though paying the same fee of Rs. 7-8 per month per boy as the Jhelum boys, get meat only once a week. But for this little difference the food, however, in every other respect is quite similar well-cooked, well-served and found tasty on my personally tasting it. This point ought to prove most instructive to all those who have to do with the upbringing of school-going boys. I have suggested to the Commandants of the Jhelum and the Jullundur schools the feasibility of poultry farming on the premises without any extra cost as an adjunct of the kitchen gardening of the schools which makes them practically independent of market vegetables.

EXPENSIVE EDUCATION AT DEHRA DUN.

In the Military College at Dehra Dun, things are arranged on a grander scale and the yearly fee alone per boy for 8 months and 6 days of training in two terms of a year is fixed at Rs. 1,500, i.e., Rs. 125 per month per boy excluding payments that have to be made for certain other sundries and contingencies which come in the average, to about Rs. 50 per boy. Boys admitted in the College must be between the ages of 11 and 12 years and the course of training takes in the average about 7 years to complete. when they become eligible to enter for competitive examination for admission into the Military Colleges of England. The father of a boy maintaining his son or sons at the college for the average period of the college course of, say, 7 years, has, thus to spend about Rs. 15 thousand to Rs. 17 thousand for the course of training of 7 years. Besides, if the boys succeeds in passing the competitive test and getting admission to any of the Cadet colleges in England, the father must be in a position to spend another Rs. 10 thousand or so, for maintaining him in the Cadet College for a course of training for 436 days in 3 terms of 18 months in England Thus a father desiring to secure a Commission for his son in the Army must be in a position to spend from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 thousand per boy and should he happen to be a father of four sons and endowed with a sense of equity and justice in the matter of giving education to all of them. he must find at least a lakh of rupees for the purpose. Evidently, in this unfortunate country of ours where we, living under a foreign rule, have no powers to manage our own affairs, there must be only a few of such fathers with gifted sons, for we are imbued in the tradition of ages past that wealth and intellect that is Lakshmi and Saraswati, the twin sisters, though complementary of each other, do not walk through life hand in hand. Besides, it should be noted here that, though a father spends as much as Rs. 25 to 30 thousand, which connotes a fortune to many a parent in India, over the education and training of his son in the Dehra Dun College, he is not sure that the handicap under which an Indian boy has to compete with British boys similarly trained in England has been entirely removed: for it is rightly remarked in the pamphlet of Regulations "The average (Indian) boy joins the college at the age of 12 and leaves it at the age of 18 to 20. This period is in no sense too long for the objects the college has in view. The English boy with whom the Dehra Dun Cadet will have to compete, has been undergoing training of similar lines from the age of 8 if not earlier." Thus if the training of an Indian boy be commenced at the age of 8 years to be at par with a British boy under training in England the cost under the present system will rise up to Rs. 40 to 50 thousand per boy.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAINING AT JHELUM AND JULLUNDUR.

Looking at it from this practical point of view, after considering the means of an average parent and believing in the urgent need of giving preliminary training of the kind which these institutions run by the Indian Army have made a speciality of their own along with the book education that is given in the ordinary Civil schools, I have no hesitation in saying that the model that is best suited for us in every way and equally efficient is that of Jhelum and Jullundur rather than that of what is called the Royal Indian Military College of Dehra Dun. I am immensely impressed with what I saw at Jhelum and Jullundur, and I am at a loss to find words to express my full appreciation of the kind of training given in these schools for inculcating the habit of punctuality and regularity, tidiness and cleanliness, cheerful submission to discipline and manliness and self-effacing spirit of service together with a healthiness of mind and body, such as will render them intrepid and patriotic leaders of men in a national army and true, useful and highminded citizens of India and its Empire. In short, the system of training is effective and what is more it is cheap and within the encompass of all of us and yet it fits the boys to face with fortitude and endurance the hardships inseparable from life in the Army and the Air Force.

A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.

I strongly recommend that the Provincial Ministers of Education and representatives of the Trustees and the Managing Bodies of non-official educational institutions should make it a point to visit these schools to study their working and management, and particularly their system of physical training, drill and discipline in all their details with a view to establish such schools in their respective province. If the preliminary training of the kind given in these schools is made cheaper and generally available to the boys of the middle educated classes, we shall never have the humiliating spectacle of not being able to find 32 Indian boys to stand the test of physical fitness and leadership even to the satisfaction of the British Military Officers of the Interview and Record Board, to fill the 32 yearly vacancies that have been thrown open to Indian boys in the Military Colleges of England.

I cannot conclude this statement without taking this opportunity of publicly expressing my grateful thanks to the Commandants of these Institutions, Col. Hutchison and Captains Sharpe and Clarke and the staff of British and Indian Officers under them for their cheerful response to my critical enquiry about their institutions and for their free and friendly co-operation. What pleased me most, however, was that the boys loved their commandants like their fathers; while the Commandants themselves mixed freely with the boys from early morning till they went to bed at night, guiding, encouraging, scolding and caressing them as if they were their own children.

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KARNIK'S
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The longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.
KARNIK BROS., Girgaum, Bombay

RELIGIOUS AND SCIENCE

(Continued from page 6).

dual or individuals revealed the truth about God and his relations to men. All have sacred books to prove this. All have built system of churches to teach their different creeds. All are based on the same kind of notions—the knowledge of our progenitors two or three thousand years ago.

If it can be shown that this knowledge was based on false concepts and ideas, then it can also be shown that the religious ideas founded on them cannot be true. This is where religion has the advantage over modern knowledge. In our present state of civilization, the majority do not know much about science: what science teaches us about the Universe, Our Earth, Ourselves, the Meaning of Sin, Ethics, Morality, etc.

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE.

It is only fair that those who are anxious to know should learn a little of these things and how they differ from the views they have accepted as unquestionable. To make this clear, we will take the case of the Christian religion. (Readers will please remember that I am not a doctor of theology. I have just been reminded about it.) I shall only state what I was taught as a Roman Catholic. It will be seen how this conflicts with scientific knowledge, and casuistry and sophism apart, it will be, perhaps, admitted that if Christianity is true science, that is to say, Geology and Palentology, must be false. Both cannot be true, though I am aware that the most ingenious arguments have been invented to reconcile the one with the other. According to religion, (this belief is the same for Christians, Mahomedans and Jews) God created the world some six thousands years ago, and all animals, plants and man were created at the same time, i.e., in the space of six days. (Yom) (Harmonizers have, of course, tried to extend these days into indefinite periods to reconcile them with geological periods.) The Christian religion teaches that owing to an act of disobedience the first man and the first woman (who was created out of the man's rib) incurred divine displeasure—and were banished from the earthly paradise in which they were placed. They were cursed, and all their descendants were stained with that Original Sin. In order to wash this out, God Himself, had to assume the form of man, and only his blood could wash that awful sin. He did so; was born in this world; was put to death; was buried; and rose again and went up to heaven. He fulfilled his mission and redeemed mankind of that awful stain. Christianity is founded on this. The doctrines of the Atonement and Redemption are based on this. If Geology, that is the open book of Nature which cannot lie or induce us into error, tells us that the world was not created 6,000 years ago: that the origin of man was not like this; that this story of blood to please God has a barbaric origin, then Christianity cannot be true. In the next article, therefore, we shall see what Geology teaches; after this, we shall see what Astronomy teaches about the Universe, the insignificant place of our Planet in it, and the awful ignorance of the ancients about the Universe and Our Earth. We shall also have a peep at what Biology teaches about the origin of animals, man and plants, and what Anthropology says about the beliefs of peoples who lived before any of the modern religions came into existence. We shall not fail to remind our readers that modern science is hardly a hundred years old, and before that time religions had a free scope to teach anything they like; and that the most learned, not very long ago, never for a moment questioned the "truth" of religion. This will explain why religion still have such an influence on the masses and the imperfectly educated. I hope to make them realize that, in spite of all its boasts, religion is played out and is bound to disappear. The age of science and commonsense is dawning.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

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WAYS OF WADHWAN DURBAR!

—:o:—

Inquiry Committee Summarily Dissolved.

MAGISTRATE AND POLICE OFFICER "PARDONED".

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Oct. 26.

The Inquiry Committee which was appointed by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan to enquire into the alleged high-handedness on the part of the Police and illegality of the District Magistrate's order in dispersing the public meeting held in Wadhwan on the 5th abruptly and which began its sittings to-day at 11-30 a.m. came to be disssolved at about 4 p.m. this evening under the following circumstances.

Before the sitting was commenced at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Manilal Kothari, Chairman received a note from His Highness' Private Secretary asking him and his colleagues Messrs. Chhotalal Oza and Seth Noorbhai Deadanwalla to see His Highness at the New Palace at 2 p.m. before commencing their work. Mr. Kothari in consultation with his colleagues went to the Committee Hall and at the opening made a brief statement in which he earnestly appealed both to the public and the Officers concerned to keep in mind the object of His Highness in instituting this public inquiry and wholeheartedly co-operate with the Committee, and then adjourned the sitting till 3-30 p.m.

OFFICERS' REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE.

At 2 p.m. Mr. Kothari and his colleagues went to the New Palace where they had long interview with His Highness and the Diwan Mr. Bhimji Joshi. Later, some prominent citizens, Rao Bahadur Manishanker Trivedi, retired Deputy Political Agent, and Messrs. Jagjiwandass Natalia and Talakshi Doshi also joined. There was a long discussion on the situation created by the refusal on part of the Officers concerned, particularly Mr. Girdharlal Dave, the District Magistrate, to appear before the Public Inquiry Committee. Mr. Kothari was told that these Officers were willing to admit their guilt and tender their apologies to His Highness for wrongful behaviour.

His Highness was evidently in a fix as the District Magistrate had, it was told, threatened to resign rather than appear before the Inquiry Committee.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

After the interview which lasted for over an hour, Mr. Kothari and his colleagues went to the Committee Hall where the work of examining witnesses was commenced at 3-30 p.m. Hardly 20 minutes had passed after the examination of the first witness Mr. Fulchand K. Shah, a prominent national worker, was begun when a special messenger from His Highness came by a car and delivered Huzur Order No. 37 which stated that His Highness having in consultation with some prominent citizens (names not mentioned in the said order) tendered pardon to the Officers concerned who had admitted their guilt before him, His order No. 35 of the 18th instant should be treated as cancelled, viz., that the Inquiry Committee be dissolved. On this Mr. Kothari at once stopped proceedings and read out the Order.

Before the Inquiry Committee was finally dissolved, Mr. Kothari and his colleagues, Messrs Chhotalal Oza and Seth Noorbhai Dedanwalla made short statements before the public in which they expressed their sad surprise and regret at the arbitrary and highly unconstitutional method adopted by the Durbar in summarily dissolving the Committee on the ground that His Highness assisted by some prominent citizens had already made the necessary inquiry and tendered pardon to the Officers concerned.

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BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have received a copy of the Report of this Company together with the speech of the Chairman. During the year 1928 8935 proposals were received for assuring a sum of Rs. 1,92,61,000. 7,357 of these resulted in Policies assuring a sum of over 1,50,18,000. The premium income of the Company amounted to Rs. 23,60,101 as against Rs. 19,43,852 in 1927. Interest revenue amounted to Rs 4,13,473 which brings the total income for the year to Rs. 27,73,574. The total amount of claims by both death and maturity amounted to Rs. 5,27,879. A great feature of the death claims of the Bharat is that only 64 per cent of those expected actually resulted in claims. The expenses of management absorbed a sum of Rs 6,90,675 equal to 29.26 per cent of the premium income as against 35.65 per cent in 1927. A reduction of 6.39 per cent in one year is certainly creditable. The Directors still hope to further reduce expenditure during the coming year. The net result of the working for the year has reusited in a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 14,67,187. The total amount of Life Insurance Fund at the end of 1928 amounted to Rs. 87,37,650 and the total assets of the Company amounted to Rs. 99,42,043. The total amount of life insurance in force as at 31st December 1928 with bonus additions aggregated a sum of Rs. 5,15,72,387.

The 'Bharat' is one of the Big Fives in regard to the Life Insurance Companies of this country.

ADDRESSES TO GOVERNOR AND VALLABHBHAI PATEL

—:o:—

Voted By Surat Municipality.

SURAT, Oct. 28.

The adjourned meeting of the Surat Municipality to consider the proposition of the Nawaz of Belha to present an address to the Governor of Bombay was held this evenng. The meeting was adjourned last time as the requisite quota of members to sanction the expenditure for the presentation of the address was not present.

A suggeston was made to-day by one member informally to discuss both the propositions of presenting addresses to the Governor and to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, as the other meeting for sanctioning the expenditure for presenting an address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was also convened for to-day, to meet half an hour later. Mr. Jamshedji Antia strongly resented this suggestion, saying that the Municipality could not afford to stoop so low as going in for bartering.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried by 32 votes to one. On a poll being demanded 35 names were recorded in favour and one against. Hence the address will be presented to His Excellency.

ADDRESS TO "SIRDAR OF BARDOLI" ALSO VOTED.

Immediately after, the meeting for voting Rs. 500 for the address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was held. The resolution was carried by 34 votes to one.—A. P.

DINNER TO V. C. S.

—:o:—

Prince Of Wales To Preside Over Function.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—Thirteen men who had won the Victoria Cross during the late war are on their way from Canada to attend the dinner for the holders of the decoration over which the Prince of Wales is to preside at the House of Commons on November 9th. A few days ago the British Legion sent out nearly 400 invitations to the dinner and already scores of acceptances have been received from all parts of the British Isles, No V. C. who wishes to attend need be absent for the dinner, for arrangements have been made to supply free railway tickets and accommodation in London where this is desired. It is expected that there will be almost a complete muster of men whose addresses have been obtainable.—B. O. W.

GERMAN KINCHINJINGA EXPEDITION'S RETURN.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The German Kinchinjinga expedition has returned. The Darjeeling Party has established a new altitude record for Sikkim Himalaya of 24,450 feet. The expedition had to spent a night on the ice peak with neither blankets nor sleeping bags, and the following morning it was noticed that one man was snowbling and the remainder badly frostbitten. The party were entertained to lunch by the Governor yesterday and also by the Himalaya Club.—A. P.

Lucknow.—The next meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council will take place on December 12.—Free Press.

Lucknow.—Rai Sita Ram Bahadur, President, Legislative Council, United Provinces, left for Meerut on Tuesday.—Free Press.

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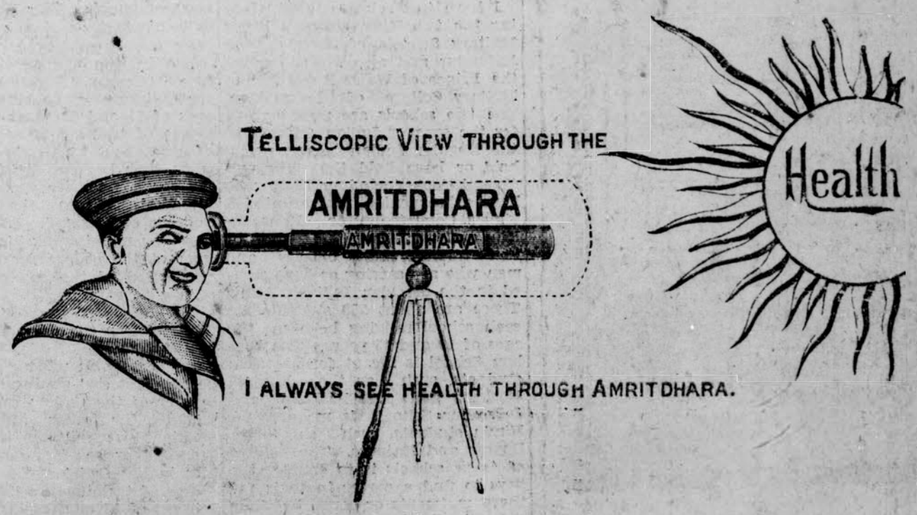

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MOTOR DRIVER SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 28.

Dattatreya Balwant Karandikar, 29, the Brahmin motor driver whose house was, among others, searched by the police on September 30, and who was one of the three persons arrested and taken to Lahore, was put up before Mr. Fleming, the City Magistrate, this afternoon, on a charge of possessing arms without a license, and was tried under Section 19F of the Arms Act.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted that a loaded pistol, a five-chambered revolver and several cartridges were found in his possession. But he stated that the arms were given to him by Rajguru one of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case for repairs, as the pistol was broken, and the revolver was not properly discharging cartridges. He did not know that even for repair of firearms, a licence was required, and that it was a mistake to have taken them for repairs.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to 12 months rigorous imprisonment, forfeiting the arms and ammunition to the Government.—A. P.

Arterial Drainage For England

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—A big scheme of arterial drainage for England and Wales has been prepared by Mr. Noel Buxton, Minister for Agriculture, for submission to the Government. The cost of the scheme is estimated at some twenty millions sterling. For the purposes of the scheme, eight areas have been mapped out.—B. O. W.

HARTAL IN JERUSALEM.

—:o:—

Panic Prevails After Stabbing Affray.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Jerusalem.—All shops here are closed. Panic prevailed in the old city yesterday following the boycotters' attack on a Jewish shop-keeper. The latter was stabbed in the neck and has been removed to hospital.—Reuter.

WATER POLO MATCH IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

PARSEE TEAM BEAT CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

For a long time, the Parsis of the Victoria Swimming Bath have taken to Water Polo, and even since their entry which took place from 3rd November 1903 have held a firm hand in this interesting game. They are undoubtedly capable of holding their own with practically any combination in Bombay. It is chiefly due to the zealous and untiring efforts of Dady and Framroze C. Golwalla that Parsis are ever successful in this game of Water Polo.

Last Sunday (27th instant) this fact was borne but; for in a match in the Victoria Swimming Bath with the Cathedral High School Old Boy's, a team which has been doing quite well in the European League, the Parsis of Golwalla's Bath overwhelmed their opponents winning by twelve goals to one. The Parsis, as said before, were too strong for their opponents, and their team work, and accurate shooting stood out in marked contrast to that of the Old Boys. Spilling in the Old Boys goal was literally bombarded and the defence being unable to stem the onslaught by the Ptrsis, it was only a matter of course that the ball was always in the net. The Parsis in all scored twelve goals while Haskell of the Old Boys scored one.

The goal scorers for the Parsis were: Messrs. N. C. Kapadia (Sapt.) 3; F. E. Tavadia 3; R. M. Pochkhanawalla 3; S. H. Governor 2; and M. C. Kapadia 1.

Golwalla Bros'. Parsi Team:—Messrs. N. C. Kapadia (Capt.), M. C. Kapadia, S. H. Governor, R. M. Pochkhanawalla, R. S. Golwalla, F. E. Tavadia and I. B. Karanjia.

Catherdral High School Old Boys':—Messrs. Spilling (Capt.), Ardagh, Haskell, Murray, Hillel, Galitna and R. Brown.

Referee:—Mr. D. C. Golwalla and Time Keeper Mr. J. C. Dhondy.

INTERESTING MATCH ON NOV. 24.

A very interesting game of Water Polo is expected at the Back Bay Bath when the all Europeans combined will meet the Parsis of Victoria Swimming Bath on Sunday, (24th prox.), at about 10 a.m.

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"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

The writer of our leading on the subject states:—

It has been my intention from the first to establish the spurious nature of the Later Avesta with all its immoralities, as far as possible from Parsi authorities. I, therefore, appealed to the works of the late K. R. Kama whose verdict on some of the Yeshts as "disgraceful" has proved our case. Mr. Madon, is caught as in a vice and cannot escape the printed word. He, therefore, gives expression to the calumny that the great Parsi scholar had made a kind of deathbed recantation. I have in my possession the letter from a near relative of Kamaji in which this calumny on Kamaji has been completely repudiated. It has considerably strengthened the hands of the reformers.

The next scholar I draw upon is Dr. Dhalla and his opinion of the Yeshts is exactly what I have indicated. Mr. Madon, therefore, turns round and in his impotent rage charges the Dastur "as having very little originality" in him and further maligns him that "those who befriended him have found to their cost that he is not be relied upon." I have quoted from the book of Jackson that the prophet had not only three wives but, according to the Magians, all the three survived him, which means, that they were not taken consecutively but simultaneously. Mr Madon now throws overboard Jackson and refer us to his Guru, West, as if Jackson was no authority on Pahlavi himself. Let us then have West to his fill. Only, we should be prepared to be told, with brazen impudence, that West went back upon his word at sometime of his life, at some place, known only to Mr. Madon. From not one apocryphal but a dozen authentic Pahlavi books, we prove next-of-kin marriage. I have to warn my readers that it is not only the Greeks, the Arabs, the Romans, the Armenians who have stated times without number that the Magians inculcated next-of-kin alliances, but that it is recorded in the annals of the Chinese who bore no enmity to the Persians that this was a Magian custom. Now as my friend says that the Guru of Jackson was West and that the errors of Jackson (which we do not at all admit) are due to West, let us see what West has to say.

When one has a prodigious amount of proofs one feels the inconvenience of "embrass de riche." One does not know where to pick and choose. And when Mr. Madon wants to be overwhelmed let him have his fill of evidence. Louis Gray repeats his reference to Ahura Mazda's wives (p. 39) and proceeds to say (p. 51):

"With the rise of Ahura Mazda to the rank of supreme deity, Armaiti necessarily became his daughter but the trace of the older beliefs lingered on so that she sustained the two fold relation of daughter and wife, thus doubtless aiding in the development of later system of next-of-kin marriage."

Now for a few of the passages where the next-of-kin marriage is enjoined as religious duty by just those Magian books which are anti-Zoroastrian. There is no question about the meaning of the term. All scholars are here agreed. The only question that has arisen is whether next-of-kin marriage is part of the original teaching of Zoroaster. And it has been decided by all the authorities some of whose names, perhaps, your correspondent is yet to hear, that it cannot be attributed to the Prophet at all but is the diabolical invention of the Magians who introduced also the horrid un-Zoroastrian custom of having the dead devoured by dogs and vultures.

Here are some passages enjoining such marriages.

"The most perfectly righteous of the righteous is he who remains in good religion and continues the religious practices of next-of-kin marriage in his family (Bahman Yesht, S. B. E. Vol. 5, p. 212-13).

"Next-of-kin marriage will extirpate mortal sins." (Shayast La-Shayast S. B. E. Vol, 5, p. 307).

At the bidding of Ahriman, the demon of wroth refused to go into the world because Anura Mazda had produced three things in the world to which it was not possible for him to procure a counterblast, and Ahriman asked, say which are these three things and the Demon of wroth replied:—The season festival, the sacred feast and the next-of-kin marriage. (Shayast La-Shayast S . B. E. Vol. 5, p. 388).

The spirit of wisdom says, "The greatest good work is liberality and the second is truth and the next-of-kin marriage." (Dina-I-Maingo-I-Khirad S.aB. E. Vol. 24, p. 260.

The spirit of wisdom said:—"The more heinous sin belongs to him who breaks next-to-kin marriage." (Dina-I-Maingo-I-Khirad S. B. E. Vol. 24. p. 71).

People arrive most at heaven. . . "through next-to-kin marriage." (Dina-I-Maingo-I-Khirad. S. B. E. Vol. 24, p. 24.)

West has furnished overwhelming proof that the Pahlavi literature is saturated with this abominable doctrine and he felt quite apologetic towards the Parsi community for proving it beyond any shadow of doubt whatever.

"Some apology," writes West, "is perhaps due to the Parsi community for directing attention to the subject which they consider disagreeable. But by the publication of a portion of it they have themselves placed the most important passage bearing on the subject within the reach of every European Orientalist; thus rendering it easy for any prejudiced translator to represent the practice of such marriages as having been general, instead of their being so distasteful to the laity as to require constant exertion of all the influence that the priesthood possessed in order to recommend them even in the darkest ages of the faith." (S. B. E. Vol. xviii, p. xxxix.

It was the Zoroastrian laity who shattered the bonds of the lying Magians and did away with the foul practice. The same laity shall shatter other shackles and do away with the devouvring of one's body by vultures and dogs.

I refer your readers further to Dadistan-I-Dinik. S. B. E. E. Vol 18, p. 105-199, 200, 225 and 232.)

The impartial inquirer who wants to fathom the depravity of the Magian mind is referred to the set Appendix especially devoted to the meaning of Khvetudad or next-of-kin marriage so learnedly expounded by West. (S. B. E. Vol. xviii, p. 389). It contains not only the Pahlavi passages but all the Avesta references beginning with Yasna 13, 28 where the Magian recites "I praise..... the righteous Hvaetvadath, which is the greatest and best and most excellent of things that exist and will exist which is Ahurian or Zarathushtrian." West indicates how the original meaning was an innocent union between distant relations and how the vily Magian tortures it into the marriage between next-of-kin (S. B. E. Vol. 18, p. 391.)

With pathetic apologia West winds up his learned research: "That Parsis now deny the existence of such marriages among their ancestors proves that they no longer approve the custom, but "does not affect the historical evidence of its former existence." Christians no longer approve the persecution and execution of women for the imaginary crime of witch-craft, but it would be both childish and useless for them to deny their ancestors committed hundreds of such judicial murders less than two centuries ago."

And West makes a note which is of the utmost importance because the learned author distinguishes between the Teaching of Zoroaster on the one hand and the loathsome inventions of the Magians on the other:

"There is nothing whatever about next-of-kin marriage in the "original" Avesta texts of this Gatha, but the Pahlavi translators, ("in order to interpolate authority for such marriages") took advantage of the Avesta speaking metaphorically of Mazda as being father of Good Thought and of Bountiful Devotion as being Mazda's daughter; while they ignored the old tradition that Vohuman was created before Spendarmad." (S. B. E. Vol. 37, p. 273.)

For the rest, will it do if I give reference only to the enormous literature on the subject or must my critics insist upon the verbatim citation numerous other authorities from the books which are at the tip of my tongue?

Is it not curious, if all these authorities were wrong, whose opinions Jackson carefully collated and endorsed, that the Magian should not have protested and compelled Jackson to revise his views and publish them? This has no where been done save, perhaps, in the pages of the mysterious book where Kamaji withdrew his interpretation of Later Avesta. On the contrary, with regard to the next-of-kin marriage all scholars dot their i's and cross their t's in their subsequent essays.

It was the disgust with such marriages which threw the Zoroastrians by shoals out of the fold of Zoroaster and into the arms of Christianity in the Sasanian days, and of Islam, in post-Sasanian era. Many of the saints born to Zoroastrianism, who became martyrs to Christianity like Mihran Gushnasp, had married their sisters before conversion and this act made their life miserable till they channged their faith. In about 9th century Beh Afrid who wanted to reform the Magian religion forbade his followers "to marry, mothers, daughters sisters or nieces."

Prof. Gray says:

"Defending it by the old examples of Ahura Mazda and Spenta Armaiti and of Masye and Masyaoi, a Magian treatise declares that, "when contracted with mother, daughter or sister, "xvetokdas" is superior in religious merit even to the ceremonial worship of Ahura Mazda, the replenishing of the sacred fire, to showing becoming reverance to a priest and that it saves the most heinous sinner from hell."

And further:

"Whatever the origin of xvaetvadath which is perhaps nothing but endogamy carried to its extreme, so much is clear: "Pure Zoroastrianism never knew it;" it was practised by non-Zoroastrian Persians; "it was advocated at least during the Sasanian and early Arab periods by a Magianized priesthood"; it appears to have been then a theoretical ideal; prompted by the religious and political situation of the period, rather than an actual practice; "it was constantly resisted (even as an ideal) by a large and, doubtless, ever increasing body of faithful; it has disappeared":

So will disappear all the unnatural and hateful customs among the followers of Zoroaster when a "coup de grace" is delivered to the brood of Magians.

Rapp and Spiegel, Geiger and Casaartelli, Noeldeke and Hubschmann, Inostrauzev and Moulton have examined the problem. None of them trace the sinful teaching to Zoroaster. All unanimously attribute it to the Magian who sought, "with fire and sword," to give it currency in the name of Zoroaster.

As to polygamy, I quote the following from the "Bundahish" (we need not be pedantic and use a more bombastic and less common name.)

"Again, I say, by Zaratust were begotten three sons and three daughters" ..... "Aurvatad-nar and Khurshed-Kihar were from a serving (Kakar) wife, the rest were from a privileged (Padakhshah) wife. By Isadcastar was begotten a son whose name was Ururvifa." (The spelling of proper names is not altered.

If according to the tradition the Prophet had only one wife, then how does he account for the passage in the "Bundahish" where is assigned a wife other than Hvovi who was a widow and whose former husband was Mihryar? (Justi, Namenbuck, p. 334. Where is the German dictionary?)

Is it not clear from this that the prophet had more than one wife, I do not say according to fact, but, according to the tradition, as perpetuated by the Magians themselves who attach so much importance to the Bundahish?

How does Mr. Madon get past the simultaneous existence of the five kinds of mariage as shown by West? How does he get over the actual practical Sasanias Code which makes provision for a plurality of wives? How does he account for the practices in Persia and India down to 1865?

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We don't want lengthy disputations which give the representative of the orthodox opportunity of endless shufflings. We want the arguments to proceed somewhat on the lines of Mr. D. R. D. Wadia who has completely silenced his opponent. As for the many wives and even marriages with blood relations, the authorities are many and various. I refer the curious to the following in the "Sacred Books of the East":—

Vol. 4 p. 98.
Vol. 5 p. 212, 307, 388, 389.
Vol. 18 p. 225, 232' 387, 391
Vol. 23 p. 332.
Vol. 24 p. 26, 74.
Vol. 31 p. 350.
Vol. 37 p. 273, 286, 392, 431, 445.
Vol. 47 x, xxv, 51-3, 166.

When Mr. Madon or his syndicate behind him, has solved this little riddle, I shall be glad to put him some very pertinent and very practical questions as to the life during the zenith of the Magian power.—Yours, etc.,

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:—"PRIMAPHONE."

Competitive Concert In Music.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya a public competitive concert in Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music was held under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Aladiyakhan in the Bhavatskey Hall on Vijayadashmi day. On account of a large number of candidates the competition could not be completed on that day. The remaining candidates were examined on Sunday. 35 candidates had entered their names for competition, but only 27 were present for the competition.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale made a speech. She brought home to the audience the necessity of holding such competitive concerts. She pointed out to the public the various difficulties that came in the way in making such concerts a success and appealed to the public to give all possible encouragement to the institution.

After the president's remarks, Mr. Kapileshwari the proprietor of the Institution, thanked Khan Saheb Aladiya Khan and the other members of the Examiners' Board.

The following is the result of the competition according to the merits declared by the Board of Examiners:—

Vocal Music.—(1) Y. L. Sawle. (2) Y. T. Girdhar; and (3) J. J. Desai.

Ladies.—(1) Shantabai Pareskar; (2) Vatsalabai Gadre; (3) Shambai Mazgaonkar; (4) Chandrabai Madbhavi; (5) Sundrabai Madbhavi; (6) Sushilabai Juvekar; and (7) Shantabai Godbole.

Special.—Master Sorab (age 5).

Harmonium.—(1) G. D. Naik; (2) B. Wagh; (3) G. V. Paranjpe; (4) K. J. Bardi; and (5) Champaklal Dalal.

Ladies.—(1) Sushilabai Arolkar; (2) Sudhabai Pandit; (3) Jankibai Ayyar; (4) Sarojinibai Mansen; (5) Sho. Yeshodabai Telang; and (6) Hilabai P. Pana.

Professional.—Master Janardan Abhyankar.

Dilruba.—(1) A. M. Pakwasa, (2) B. K. Ilavia; and (3) Mahamad Ali Ahmad.

Daily Weather Report.

—o—

POONA, Oct. 29.

Widespread rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Fort Blair and Sibsagar quarter of an inch each; Coonoor, Palamcottah and Pamban two each; Kodaikanal and Madura one each; Vellore and Madras three quarters each; Cuddalore and Trivandrum a half each; and Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Negapatam and Cuddaph a quarter each.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Upper Burma, Assam and Mysore.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29th October 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.917 inches (.001 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .006.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (4.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Health Of Bombay.

—:o:—

During the week ended 26th inst., the total mortality 491 was 4 less than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 19.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 43rd week of 1928 when the mortality was 525 and death rate 21.0 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 623 and death rate 25.4.

Out of the total deaths 147 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 565 and compares favourably with that for the 43rd week was 565 and compares fav-490 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-28). viz., 485

Lahore, Oct. 28.—At the request of the Arya Swarajya Sabha, President Patel has accepted to perform the unveiling ceremony of the statue of Lala Lajpat Rai to be installed by the Sabha during the Congress week in either Colbagh or the triangular plot at the function of the Mall and the Macleod Road.—Free Press.

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Cawnpore, Oct. 28.—A largely attended general meetings of railway workers at Bina were held under the auspices of the local G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and passed resolutions asking the workmen to boycott the Whitley Commission and supporting the proposal that a general strike should be declared if the administration falls to meet the workers' demands and redress their grievances. It was also decided to collect large funds for the purposes of the strike.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30, 1929.

"I WILL BE ALWAYS WITH YOU AS DEVOTEE."

Amanullah's Assurance To Nadir Khan.

NO DESIRE TO REGAIN CROWN AND THRONE.

But Anxious To See Education Programme Adhered To.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

The Foreign Ministry in Kabul informs the Afghan Consul-General in Delhi, that ex-King Amanullah has sent from Rome the following telegraphic message to Nadir Khan: "My dear brother, in the name of the progress of the country and the joint mission of our party I will always be with you in the capacity of a devotee of Afghanistan so that my country may be stabilized ensuring progress and civilization. So far, as my person is concerned I will always help you from the core of my heart. In my sacred mission it is all the same whether I sit on the throne or a plang or whether I wear a crown or put a feather on the hat. I have no desire to regain the lost crown and the throne, for when I had them I did not care much for them. The chief term and condition is that there should be no departure from the programme set by me for education in Afghanistan."—Amanullah Khan.

CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

EFFORTS TO RAISE FUNDS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

In response to the appeal of the Committee formed at the residence of Moulana Md. Azad to raise funds for the relief of sufferers in the civil war in Afghanistan, a decent amount is collected. Further efforts in that direction are being made under the lead of Mr. Salim Khan of Peshawar. The funds collected will be sent to King Nadir Khan.—Free Press.

DETAILS OF AIRMAIL DISASTER.

Heroic Efforts To Save Occupants.

SEARCH FOR "CITY OF ROME."

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Spezia.—Tugs and aeroplanes have returned after 48 hours fruitless search for the "City of Rome" According to accounts from several places along the coast a storm blew up at noon on Saturday and became a terrific gale. S.O.S. was received at about three in the afternoon here at Leghorn, Pisa and Genoa. A destroyer, two tugs and seven aeroplanes were immediately sent out and coast-guards were ordered to patrol the coast. The "Famiglia," which was without wireless, chanced upon "City of Rome," whose crew and passengers, according to the "Famiglia's" captain, behaved with admirable heroism, although they had been wolting for rescue for three hours. Strenuous efforts to save the occupants one by one failed. Then a rope was connected after which the "Famiglia" left for Spezia very slowly as it was feared that the flyingboat which was badly battered would capsize. The tow-rope parted after a few miles had been covered and the "City of Rome" disoppeared. The "Famiglia" reversed and searched for several hours in pitch darkness merely aided by vivid flashes of lightning. Then the destroyer came up which the captain of the "Famiglia" boarded at the risk of his own life to continue the search.

I. A. MACHINE JOINS IN SEARCH.

Spezia.—An Imperial airways machine was joined in the search for the missing airmail.

The bodies recovered have been removed to a room in the Naval and Military Hospital which has been transformed into a Chapelle Ardente. They are flying on beds surrounded by flowers with tapers burning at four corners.—Reuter.

Indian Air-mail Not An "Adventure."

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Secretary of Imperial Airways is proceeding to Genoa to enquire into the Indian airmail disaster. An official of company, replying to the criticism that the Indian air mail was an adventure rather than a business proposition, said that the air mail was no more an adventure than any other flight.—Reuter.

'City Of Rome' Located In Deep Water.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rugby.—It is stated from Spezia that as a result of search by Italian destroyers, motor boats and naval hydroplanes, the flying boat "the City of Rome" which, while engaged on the Mediterranean stage of the Indian airmail service, was lost in the Gulf of Genoa, is believed to have been located in deep water about 13 miles off the Italian coast, between Spezia and Vareggio Salvage attempts, however, have so far been prevented by a gale. The third body has not yet been identified.—B. O. W.

MISS BOMFORD.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Miss Bomford, who lost her life in the air-mail disaster, was a sister of Lieut.-Col. T. L. Bomford of the Calcutta Medical College. She was an experienced nurse and was staying with her parents at Abbotabad. Her father, the Rev. T. Bomford, was formerly engaged in missionary work in India and retired home, but recently returned to settle in India. Miss Bomford was going on a visit to her brother in England.—A. P.

FOUR BODIES FOUND.

—:o:—

Seaplane Untraced.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Spezia.—Bodies of the four persons who were in the wrecked airmail, namely Pembroke, Ritchie, Stone and Birt have been found. There is no trace of the seaplane. Salvage of it will be most difficult, as it sank in 300 feet.—Reuter.

Hunger-Striking Prisoner Dies.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Budapest.—One of the Communist prisoners who had been hunger-striking for some time with a view to obtain an alteration of prison regulations has died despite forcible feeding.—Reuter.

OFF ON PIONEER FLIGHT.

—:o:—

French Airmen's Venture.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Paris.—Captain Goulette who tooff off on 17th October on pioneer flight to Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius has arrived at Elizabeth Ville on 25th instant. (See message of 17th instant.)—Reuter.

KHANZADI MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

Husband's Story Of The Crime.

ALL ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

HYDERABAD (Sind) Oct. 29.

The trial commenced to-day before the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and four assessors of Waledino, his wife Chuti, his son Sumar Kandero, Kyam Panju, Mirmohamed and Piro on charge of kidnapping concealment and murder of Musamat Khandzadi, wife of a petty zemindar named Chato Burur.

The case against Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A. who is charged with the abetment of kidnapping, concealment and murder of Musammat Khandzadi will be proceeded with after this case is decided.

At the outset of the hearing the prosecution counsel, Mr. Lobo, moved an amendment to the charge against the accused so as to include wrongful and secret confinement of Khandzadi.

An objection was raised by the defence counsel.

The Court deferred its decision till some more evidence was forthcoming and asked counsel to proceed with the case.

PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

All the accused pleaded not guilty on the charges being read out to them.

Mr. Lobo ,prosecuting counsel, stated the facts of the case. He alleged that the deceased Khanzadi, wife of Chato, the complainant was forcibly abducted by the accused, all of whom were directly or indirectly connected with Khan Bahadur Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A.

The complainant during the examination-in-chief related how he gave information against some persons alleging them to be men of Khan Bahadur Bhutto and gave a detailed account of the alleged abduction He said on the night of 5th February 1928 he was in his house with some guests and visitors and Khanzadi went to attend to a buffalo calf in the yard. He heard a female voice calling her and also her shrieks. Coming out he saw the accused dragging away his wife by hands and feet and taking her away in a car that stood some paces away. Some of the accused drove the car awoy with Khondzadi crying all the while and some of the accused stood with lathies near the entrance. The complainant's examination-in-chief had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

M. Daladier has abondoned Cabinet making.—Reuter.

Paris.—National Council of Socialist Party has rejected motion urging collaboration with Radicals in Ministry. Hence M. Daladier may be driven to rely on the Left Centre which does not favour his programme drawn up to placate Extreme Left.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

SAKLATWALLA TO ATTEND LAHORE CONGRESS.

The London Branch of the Indian National Congress has elected Mr. Saklatwalla as delegate to the Congress at Lahore. Mr. Saklawalla is seeking the renewal of his passport to India which was cancelled in 1927. If the passport is renewed he will probably travel with Communist John Cambell who will be accompanying the British counsel for Meerut trial. The Meerut Prisoners Defence Committee (London) is selecting the counsel.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

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Approver Continues His Story.

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

Resuming his story, Jaigopal the approver said: On the third January, Sukdev saw the witness at Feorzepore on his way to Delhi where he asked for a change and Sukhdev advised him to go to Amritsar and stay with Kalicharan. Sukhdev further told the witness that the Central Body of the Party has decided to send the witness to Kohat in order to get into touch with Mahabharat Swarajya Party of Afghanistan. During his stay at Kohat, witness was to try and find a secret way of reaching Kabul without passports so that the members of the Central Body could freely have intercourse with the Afghan society. On enquiry Sukhdev told the witness that the Central Body was composed of about five or six members. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev represented the Punjab. Sukhdev further advised the witness to pick up Pushtoo and dress like a Pathan. Sukhdev promised to give the witness an introductory letter to his uncle, the stationmaster of Chikalkote, two stations beyond Kohat asking him to help the witness in getting him some job, Sukhdev further advised the witness not to try to enlist members or get any arms lest he should be suspected to be a political man. On the 12th February, Sukhdev gave the promised letter and forty rupees.—Free Press.

FUTURE OF E. AFRICA.

—:o:—

Passfield's Hunt For "Strong Man."

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

According to the newspapers, Lord Passfield has drafted his policy regarding future government of East Africa and recommends the appointment of a strong Colonial administrator to be High Commissioner of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda ranking senior to the three Governors.

The "Manchester Guardian" says he has not yet found a man strong enough to devise and carry out the policy which will assist in developing the three territories, while safeguarding the native and Indian rights.—Reuter.

BOMBAY "UNTOUCHABLE'S" SATYAGRAHA.

Right Of Entry Into Hindu Temples.

AGITATION POSTPONED.

A Friendly Gesture To Caste Hindu Appeal.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

It is understood that the threatened "Untouchables" Satyagraha, which in the ordinary course was to have started to-day, has been postponed to next Ekadeshi Day. This is intended a friendly gesture to the Hindu leaders of Bombay, who recently issued a public appeal to the trustees of Hindu temples to "fix the Kartiki Ekadeshi Day as the day of the extinction of untouchability." It is stated that the Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, has decided to wait and see what success attends the efforts of these leaders and in the meanwhile is trying to put a curb on the 200 old volunteers who are prepared straightaway to embark on the campaign.

TRUSTEES OF TEMPLES STILL UNCHANGED.

There is, however, no indication as yet of a change in the attitude of the trustees of the Temples. About half a dozen of these have replied to the notice served on them a week ago by the Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, and the prevalling tone of the replies is one of the unrelenting opposition. Two of the replies, one from the trustees of the Babulnath Temple and other the Mumbadevi Temple, merely inform the Secretary that his notice will be considered by the trustees as soon as possible.

A COMMUNAL TEMPLE.

The Manager of Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, in his reply makes some trenchent comments on the agitation and the men behind it. He declares: "Whether the untouchables have a right or not to enter Hindu pubblic temples and do puja and darshan therein is a question with which the Trustees of the Zaoba's temple are not in the least concerned. But the trustees of the Zaoba's temple are not prepared to admit the right of any member of the public except members of the Pathare Prabhu community to enter the temple for darshan. As regards Puja of the shrines installed in the temple even members of the Pathare Prabhu community have not the right nor have they even claimed to exercise it. The Puja of the Deity can be performed only by the officiating priest appointed by the Trustees for this purpose. No other person can touch the shrine.

"The trustees do not recognise the right of any untouchable to force his way into the Zaoba's temple for any purpose. If he did so he and the persons who instigated or directly or indirectly aided or encouraged him to do so would be abetting criminal trespass and criminal intimidation punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

"If in spite of this intimation any members of the public assemble near the Zaoba's temple to carry out the threat of Satyagraha conveyed in your letter the trustees will hold you and the persons named in your letter personally responsible and take such steps against you and the said persons as they may be advised according to law.

"The Pathare Prabhu community of Bombay is absolutely tolerant of the rights and privileges of the "backward" classes and they have never denied the rights of any section of the Hindu society. In their opinion education is the best remedy for raising the status of the "depressed" classes. But they thoroughly disapprove of the mischievous agitation which is now set on foot".

PREVENTED BY TRUST DEED.

The trustees of the Lakshmi Narayan temple, Madhav Baug reply through their solicitors, who state: "By the terms of the Trust Deed our clients are prevented from admitting into the temple under any circumstances any Mahar, Mang, Dhed, or other low caste Hindus. Under the circumstances our clients cannot comply with your request and if they do, they would be guilty of a clear breach of trust which they are not prepared to commit. If in spite of this any low caste Hindus as Satyagrahis or otherwise will attempt to make an entry such attempt will be resisted by force, in view of the terms of the trust deed. Our clients desire that in the event of any such attempt being contemplated you will give our clients timely notice thereof".—A. P.

HINDU DIVINE ON TEMPLE ENTRY.

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Narhar Shastri Godse, the well-known founder of the Geeta Pathshala, Bombay, and who represents the extreme view point of orthodoxy, on being asked by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj about his attitude in the matter of temple entry by the untouchables candidly confessed that he was no judge in such matters but he always felt that Sjt. N. C. Kelkar," was the best guide. He had read Kelkar's articles and had no hesitation in associating himself with his (Mr. Kelkar's) attitude.

SATIN SEN CONVICTED.

Bound Over For 3 Years And To Furnish Rs. 5,000 Security.

15 OTHER CONGRESS WORKERS ALSO CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

With the Court-room overcrowded by the members of the Bar, prominent public leaders of the Congress Party and friends and relations of Satin Sen all keyed up to the highest pitch of excitement but maintaining pin-drop silence befitting the solemnity of the occasion, judgment was delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning in the sensational case under Section 110, Cr. P. C., against Satin Sen and 13 other Congress workers of Barisal. After discussing the points raised by the prosecution and the defence, the Magistrate summed up:—

"The evidence on record show that Satin Sen and his followers were in the habit of committing various degrees of violence culminating with the murder of Sub-Inspector Jyotish Chandra Roy who arrested Satin Sen for obstructive tactics against the exhibition held under the auspices of the officials of Barisal. Recrudescence of a similar type of action after the withdrawal of proceedings under Section 107, Cr. P. C., when the exhibition was over fully justifies the finding that the habit has not ceased as hoped. The most that is required for Section 110 is that the habit should be proved by repute and ample evidence justifying that such repute has been given. I find that Satin Sen and his volunteers as such habitually commit or attempt to commit or abet commission of offences involving breach of the peace and they are of so desperate and dangerous a character as to render their being at large with security hazardous to the community and that it is necessary for maintaining good behaviour they should be called upon to furnish security."

All the accused except Satin Sen and his attendant Debendutt were present in the Court.—Free Press

SETIN SEN AND OTHERS CONVICTED

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CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Orders were passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning convincing Satindranath Sen and 13 other Congress workerss of Barisal under Section 110 Cr. P.C. and directing Satin to be bound down for 3 years and to furnish security for Rs. 5,000 with one surety and, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the same period.

Phani Chatterji, Hiralal, Dasgupta Dinesh Sen and Batakrishna Misra were bound down for 3 years and execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 each, and, in default, to undergo imprisonment for the same period.

S rimanta Bhattacherji and Khantibushan Banerji being minors were ordered to execute bonds of Rs. 1,000 each with two sureties.

Rabindra Dibendra Krshna Chatterjee, Haripada Das, Satishbiswas, Benodkanjilaal and Upendra Guha were bound down for 3 years and to execute a bond for Rs. 100 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each the period to commence from 10th November.

Under Section 120 (2) the Magistrate fixed a later date for furcame from Barisal.—Free Press.

INDIAN LEADERS HASTENING TO DELHI.

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(Continued from page 1.)

present not only any decision which had been reached notwithstanding Sir John Simon, but the decision which has Sir John's active consent. Thus the decision to be announced on the 31st is the decision which represents the common measure between principal political parties o fGreat Britain. To that extent the declaration of the 31st October, it is recognised, is bound to be weak; because whatever the convictions of the Labour Government on the subject of Indian Swaraj, other political parties cannot be expected to subscribe to them totally. At the same time, the strong point of the Declaration of the 31st October, will be that it will be binding on the British Government for all time whatever be the political party that is in power as the result of the vicissitudes of general elections, which may take place in Britain at any time.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

The National Demand can be, divided into two principal parts. Political parties in India have united in asking that the British Government should agree to the principle of immediate establishment of full responsible Government in India on the lines of Dominion Governments and that in order to frame the scheme for implementing this demand there shall be a Round Table Conference between His Majesty's Government and the Indian leaders.

LABOUR'S PREDICAMENT.

Lord Irwin, it is believed, pleaded in England, for the generous recognition of both parts of Indian demand. But it is said that in view of commitment of all the parties to the Simon Commission, it was found impossible for the Labour Government, as it is now situated, to commit itself to the grant of Dominion Status and to convene the conference only to implement that decision. In this connection, it is necessary to draw the attention to the memorandum circulated by Sir Sankaran Nair, Chairman of the Central Committee, which was wired out by the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, recently, in which Sir Sankaran contended that in view of the boycott by the Assembly, neither the Central Committee, nor the Simon Commission were competent to make any recommendation in regard to the Government; nor were the Simon Commissioners competent to recommend in regard to relations that should govern Indian Princes when India attained Dominion Status. The Declarations of the 31st October would be, if it fulfills expectations of victory for Indian opinion, which has strenuously resisted the preamble of the Reforms Act and denied that progress towards Self-Government shall be by stages and dependent upon the degree of fitness and co-operation both of which shall be judged by means of periodical statutory inquiries.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 7.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.